

## Britain Reiterates Pledge on Ulster

[British Minister of State Lord Windham, who made the announcement, denied a charge by Northern Ireland Protestant leaders that the delay in the plebiscite was "a breach of faith."

[The plebiscite had been expected to take place before the Dec. 6 elections, which now run the risk of being fought on the border issue.]

**Promised Last March**

The plebiscite, promised at the time Britain took over direct rule of the province last March, will let Northern Irish people vote to show whether they want the country to stay tied to Britain or join in some form of union with the Republic.

Diplock, a British judge, to look into the possibility of setting up special courts in Northern Ireland to handle the cases of men who should be "kept off the streets."

- The government, meanwhile, is setting up tribunals to deal with such cases "as a temporary measure and an earnest [indication] of our determination to act in matters of terror and violence."
- "The government will pursue its policy of using the most effective weapons with the absolute minimum of determination."
- The government is doing everything possible to build up the Northern Ireland police force.

Mr. Whitelaw spoke at the end of a two-day, 100th anniversary Conservative Party convention. Earlier, Prime Minister Edward Heath received a standing ovation from the 3,000 delegates.

## tion, Socialism

he had presented the party's election platform, which he called "a policy of the middle way" based on restoring financial stability and maintaining free enterprise.

Despite the outward show of enthusiasm, conference participants noted few signs of confidence in victory as the delegates left.

Many delegates showed their annoyance that the party plat-

- West Germany, China establish diplomatic ties, eye trade growth. Page 5.

form had been worked out by the party leaders and presented at the last minute without time for vote. Mr. Barzel

apologized for this and explained that "the government collapsed too fast for us to make all the arrangements."


Two former chancellors, Kurt-Georg Kiesinger and Ludwig Erhard, both endorsed Mr. Barzel in speeches that the Germans were under no constraint. Conference observers recalled that both men were dislodged from party leadership during Mr. Barzel's struggle to the top of the party.

Mr. Barzel's party, the SPD, opens a two-day election congress in Dortmund tomorrow at which the chancellor is expected to announce that his "Ostpolitik" of normalizing relations with Eastern Europe is nearing completion with the conclusion of a basic treaty with East Germany.

*After France Files a Formal Complaint*

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# U.S. 'Regrets' Victims, Damage At French Buildings in Hanoi



Secretary Rogers expressed sincere regrets.

from its embassy in Hanoi. Like the French mission quarters, the Swedish Embassy is in the center of the city, but they are a mile apart.

The French mission complex is made up of five villas surrounded by lawns near a small lake, known as the Petit Lac, and about a mile from the Red River.

● Eyewitnesses describe the bombing. Page 2.

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Wharfs along this river have been a target for past bombing raids. The latest raid started shortly before noon today, Hanoi time, and was conducted by Navy F-4 Phantom fighter-bombers, according to U.S. officials.

Mr. Laird said the targets were about three miles from the French mission and included a railroad

marshalling yard and a transhipment point. He called them "significant military targets." The raid was believed to be the first on Hanoi in several weeks.

Mr. Laird said that as a matter of policy he would not identify the kind of bombs dropped on Hanoi, but he went on to say that they were not the so-called smart bombs, which home in on their targets with electronic devices.

He said that North Vietnam's SAMs had a "washed" area of about 1,000 pounds and could be confused with American bombs, most of which are 500, 750 or 1,000 pounds.

"With the number of SAMs fired and the number of North Vietnamese weapons fired, it is difficult to show in a positive and definitive manner whether it was

the letter in hopes of damaging Sen. Muskie because he was the strongest political opponent of President Nixon. At another point in the conversation, Miss Berger said, Mr. Clawson referred to writing the letter and said, "That's politics."

Mr. Clawson, a former Washington Post reporter, was interviewed Monday and denied that he had claimed authorship of the "Canuck" letter. He said that Miss Berger must have misunderstood him. "I know nothing about it," Mr. Clawson said.

The first "Canuck" letter—even (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

# Biggest Since World War II

## House-Senate Committee Reached Agreement On \$74-Billion Defense Money Bill, the Largest Since World War II but a Cut of \$5.2 Billion From President Nixon's Request

By SPENCER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP). — A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement yesterday on a \$74.4 billion defense money bill, the largest since World War II but a cut of \$5.2 billion from President Nixon's re-

Agreement on the amount was reached after conference, as expected, dropped a Senate amendment, offered by Charles McNamara Jr., R., Md., to force the President set a date for ending the Vietnam war.

Also dropped was \$10 million provided by the House for a start on a nuclear missile capable of launching on "hardened" targets. A Senate conference feared that work on such a warhead might escalate the arms race by giving the Soviet Union the impression that the United States was seeking first-strike nuclear capability.

However, the conference agreed to provide funds for three Boeing B-52As to arm a nation.

airborne command post in case of nuclear attack. The administration had sought funds for six Boeing-747s. The House had slashed this figure to one plane, and the Senate had boosted it to four. Conferences compromised on three, and Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D., Wash., in whose state the Boeing plant is located, appeared to be delighted.

The conference committee took other actions on major fe-

**Sen. Edmund Muskie**

● **Revived the Harrier Marine Corps aircraft** by restoring a \$7.1 million cut by the Senate in procurement funds, thus boosting the intended procurement to 114 planes from the 90 already provided for.

● **Funded 35 S-3A Viking anti-submarine aircraft**, compared with 23 planes under the House bill and 42 under the Senate version.

The Vietnam war.

Also dropped was \$10 million provided by the House for a start on a nuclear missile capable of knocking out "hardened" targets. Senate conferees feared that work on such a warhead might escalate the arms race by giving the Soviet Union the impression that the United States is losing its first-strike nuclear capability.

However, the conferees agreed to provide funds for three Boeing-747s to serve as a national airborne command post in case of nuclear attack. The administration had sought funds for six Boeing-747s. The House had slashed this figure to one plane, and the Senate had boosted it to four. Conferees compromised on three, and Sen. Warren G. Magnusson, D. Wash., in whose state the Boeing plant is located, appeared to be delighted.

The conference committee took these other actions on major is-

● Provided \$421 million for the full 30 F-15 air fighters sought by the administration and approved by the Senate, instead of only 15 at \$330 million provided in the House bill.

● Provided \$63.2 million for 24 A-10s, attack planes not requested by the administration but inserted in the House bill at the insistence of the House Appropriations Committee chairman, George Mahon, D. Texas. A Texas firm, ITVC, makes the planes.

The Senate Appropriations Committee chairman, John I. McClellan, D. Ark., said that conferees retained a Senate amendment by Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., forbidding the Defense Department to finance medical research grants unless the recipients agree to notify those on whom research is to be performed of all the risks and dangers to their lives and health.

Still, somewhat unusually, the French government spokesman said following a cabinet meeting today that "the French contribution to the re-establishment of peace [in Vietnam] can be important. But in the present circumstances."

In Washington, the White House again refused to characterize the negotiations. Presidential Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said there continued to be cable traffic between Mr. Kissinger and the White House. He said that none of the cables indicated another extension of this session of the Paris talks.

GENEVA, Oct. 11 (NYT).—The second phase of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union will open here around mid-November, qualified sources said today.

With arrangements having been completed for shifting the SALT negotiations to Geneva as

Mr. Kissinger had been expected back in Washington last night, but after yesterday afternoon's session, with his bags packed and on his special Air Force jetliner, he remained in the city to plan, for security reasons, a fly to Frankfurt's Rhine-Main air base. It returned to Orly Airport today.

**TALKING IS DELAYING**

Mr. Kissinger has been staying at the official U.S. residence here. He left for today's talks at about the time that Ambassador Arthur S. Vetsch was summoned to the Foreign Ministry to hear a French protest over the bombing of their consulate-general in Hanoi yesterday.

Although details are not known, every indication is that this has been the most extraordinary of the 19 separate private sessions Mr. Kissinger has had with the North Vietnamese over a period during the first phase that culminated in the accord signed by President Nixon in Moscow last May.

However, the possibility was left open of beginning the second round in Vienna if delegation facilities could not be readied in time in Geneva.

The United States has now found the office space it requires for its large delegation. Although arrangements to move into the delegation headquarters will not be completed in time, diplomatic sources said, the SALT talks are to resume here next month.



## Army Raid on Protestant Club Leads to Violence in Belfast

From Wire Dispatches  
BELFAST, Oct. 11—Violence broke out tonight in the Protestant Shankill Road area as a mob of several hundred besieged a combined police and army post and pelted it with rocks and bottles. Several shots were reported fired from the crowd.

The mob gathered after British Army paratroopers raided an illegal drinking club and seized 22 men, among them the brother of a prominent Protestant extremist and convicted murderer, Augustus (Gusty) Spence, police said.

They said the army organized the raid after a tip that Spence, who bears a strong resemblance to his brother William, was at the club.

### Life Sentence

Three months ago Spence, serving a life sentence for murdering a Roman Catholic bartender, won a weekend parole to attend his daughter's wedding. Before he could return he was spirited away by the Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant extremist group outlawed by British authorities.

Spence subsequently became a UVF deputy leader. The organization said he would not be returned because he had been wrongly convicted and was now a target for the Irish Republican Army.

Earlier, a gunman tried to kill thousands rally against Allende in Chile capital.

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 11 (AP)—Hundreds of thousands of people, many waving Chilean flags and carrying torches, jammed into a dozen city blocks last night to denounce President Salvador Allende and his leftist government.

The demonstrators ranged from well-dressed, middle-income family groups to laborers and youths wearing hard hats and wielding sticks and clubs. They filled O'Higgins Avenue, in the center of this capital, to hear anti-Marxist opposition leaders attack the Allende administration. There was a lot of noise but few incidents.

The demonstration, billed as a "March of Democracy," was organized by opposition parties. "We are here to notify Mr. Salvador Allende and his government that they cannot destroy Chile," said Jorge Oralle, a spokesman for the Radical Democratic party. "We aren't going to put up with an insolent and incompetent minority."

## New Contract For 300,000 in Italian Plants

### Chemical Workers Get 10 Percent Raise

ROME, Oct. 11 (AP)—Unions and management reached agreement today on a new contract for Italy's 300,000 chemical workers. It was a major breakthrough in the government's efforts to bring labor peace to the country's troubled economy.

The agreement came after five months of talks and a series of strikes. It gave an across-the-board monthly raise of 16,000 lire (\$37) to each employee, extended annual vacations from three to four weeks, and gave shop stewards powers to inspect working conditions in the plants and negotiate the number of overtime hours with managers. The pay raise amounted to a 10 percent increase for the average wage earner in the chemical industry. Other improvements, however, brought labor costs up 30 percent or more. The new contract will expire in 1975.

The talks rapidly progressed toward agreement after Labor Minister Dionisio Coppo stepped in as a mediator last weekend.

Stewards Back Accord  
A national assembly of shop stewards backed the accord and recommended its approval by the rank and file. Under union procedure, the contract will be signed only after it is approved by workers' assemblies in the plants. This is expected in the next few days.

The agreement brightened the prospects for an easing of tension on other labor fronts. Union representatives for the mechanical workers and the construction workers hailed the chemical contract.

This indicated union willingness to speedily negotiate new contracts also for mechanical and construction workers, who with the chemical workers, represent the three major categories among four million employees whose contract expired this year.

## Genoa Police Seize American and Hashish

GENOA, Oct. 11 (AP)—Police yesterday seized 50 kilograms of hashish hidden in the gas tank of a Ferrari car shipped to this port city from Afghanistan via Zhdanov in the Soviet Union. When the owner of the car came to claim it, he was arrested. Police identified him as Ronald Michael Bunt, 27, an American born in Montevideo, Uruguay.



JUNGLE WARFARE—Cambodian gunners firing 105-mm howitzers from a firebase set up hastily in a jungle village on highway No. 1 to support troops fighting nearby.

## Government Planes Drop Napalm

### Saigon Troops Retake Town, Fight in Another Near Saigon

SAIGON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—South Vietnamese troops battled their way back into an overrun hamlet some 15 miles north of Saigon and recaptured a district town on the central coast, military spokesmen said today.

However, field reports said that Communist troops infiltrated Binh Hoa hamlet last night and battled government militia there today. Binh Hoa is just south of the provincial capital of Phu Cuong, which is 13 miles north of Saigon.

South Vietnamese A-1 Skyraider attack bombers and F-4 Phantom fighters dropped napalm today just off Highway 13 on Ewings Phung hamlet within 10 miles of Saigon, field reports said. The reports said that the hamlet was demolished after South Vietnamese Air Force planes pounded it all day with 500-pound bombs and napalm.

On the central coast, field reports said that South Vietnamese troops today recaptured the district compound in Ba To district town.

In northern Laos, North Vietnamese military planes yesterday attacked a government position in their first air attack in five years, a spokesman said.

## Kissinger Delays Flight

(Continued from Page 1)  
ditions it must be with discretion and without any official comment, it being understood that when the right moment has come, the facts can be known.

One effect of the mounting tension here was to take considerable attention away from Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern's Vietnam peace plan, announced last night. That President Nixon and Mr. Kissinger might wish to do that was understandable, but the North Vietnamese reasons were less clear. French correspondents wrote from Washington that Sen. McGovern definitely had been upstaged.

The state of negotiations can be gauged only from what the Communists have been stressing during the weekly public talks. In recent sessions, their main demands have been about the future government of South Vietnam. They have been focusing on the type of provisional government to be set up (they want a tripartite regime), the kind of elections to be held, and the nature of the constitution to be drawn up. It is highly likely that these details are the substance of the secret talks. Tomorrow the weekly round of public talks will go on as scheduled.

## U.S. 'Regrets' French Loss

(Continued from Page 1)  
formation," a French Foreign Ministry spokesman said. "Communication lines with our Hanoi head, Pierre Sussniel, and killing a French woman diplomat and five of his Vietnamese staff."

We were filming a mile away when at least three jets swooped repeatedly over the heart of the capital today. It was lunch hour. I counted at least a dozen sorties by jets and watched as one, defying heavy anti-aircraft fire, dived very low, dropping two bombs.

There was no possibility of pilot error. They were attacking very low over the center of the capital. The area hit is the diplomatic quarter, and there are no Vietnamese ministries or factories anywhere near.

I witnessed and filmed dead taken from rubble of the French residence, which was shorn in half. French consul Christian Calvy told me the attack came without warning. He called it too horrible for words. He said he was wounded. A woman, a member of a foreign delegation, her legs ripped off by shrapnel and died. The automobile Agence France-Press Hanoi correspondent Jean Thoraval, who was in the building, was also wounded. Four Vietnamese delegation staff members were killed and a fifth was wounded.

The French delegation is located in the center of Hanoi, Boulevard Tran Hung Dao, one of the most populated in the city. The U.S. planes dropped bombs on the delegation residence, destroyed rooms that destroy two-thirds of it. Sixty were dropped in all on the area and its suburbs.

## School Aides Quit in Spain

(Continued from Page 1)  
have been denied entry to the university because of alleged bad conduct.

Also helping to maintain tension and disorder is a reported plan by the National Movement, the official political arm of the regime, to revive the official student association as a means of creating a loyal force on the campuses. The association collapsed several years ago when students refused to join.

## Switzerland to Take 200 Uganda Asians

BERN, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Switzerland today agreed to accommodate 200 stateless Asians who are being expelled from Uganda, a government spokesman said. He said that the program for the Asian families would be supervised by the Swiss Red Cross and that \$300,000 would be set aside by the government to help the refugees resettle.

## Reports From Hanoi French Newsmen

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Jean Thoraval, Agence France-Press correspondent, was at the French mission in Hanoi when it was damaged during a U.S. air raid this morning. In a dispatch released here by the agency he said a bomb wrecked the residence of the mission during a raid around 11:30 a.m. local time today. In the first U.S. attack since 1966 on the center of the city.

A North Vietnamese employee of the mission was killed, he said, and three others were still missing late today under the rubble. "Pierre Sussniel, the French delegate general, was trapped under tons of rubble and concrete beams," Mr. Thoraval reported. He was freed only after frantic efforts by mission staff and rescue workers. Mr. Sussniel—who arrived in Hanoi two years ago—was taken to Saint Paul's Hospital.

Doctors described his condition as "serious" but added, "We are going to save him."

In the Garden  
Mr. Thoraval said he was in the garden of the mission when the roar of the approaching jets was heard. He said there seemed to be about 30 aircraft. He said he heard bombs explode even before the air-raid warning.

Then there was a great explosion, Mr. Thoraval said, "and a huge cloud of ochre smoke burst out from the center of the mission complex."

"It was a direct hit. The residence was almost completely destroyed."

After the explosion, he said he saw Mr. Sussniel under rubble and concrete beams, with only his head, bodied from a wound, protruding.

Mr. Sussniel was conscious and talked to his rescuers, asking about other mission employees.

Mr. Thoraval said he went to the mission's car park and found his car destroyed, with doors ripped off and the roof smashed in.

He also reported damage elsewhere in the capital.

## Canadian Correspondent

Editor's note: Michael Macleod is a Canadian correspondent based in London for Canada's independent television network, CTV. He is now in Hanoi on assignment—his third trip to North Vietnam.

By Michael Macleod  
HANOI, Oct. 11 (AP)—I witnessed the attack which destroyed the French diplomatic residence, seriously injuring the delegation head, Pierre Sussniel, and killing a French woman diplomat and five of his Vietnamese staff.

We were filming a mile away when at least three jets swooped repeatedly over the heart of the capital today. It was lunch hour. I counted at least a dozen sorties by jets and watched as one, defying heavy anti-aircraft fire, dived very low, dropping two bombs.

There was no possibility of pilot error. They were attacking very low over the center of the capital. The area hit is the diplomatic quarter, and there are no Vietnamese ministries or factories anywhere near.

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## Hanoi Press Service

PARIS, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Hanoi news agency VNA today gave the following account of the destruction of the French delegation in Hanoi to a report issued through the agency's Paris office:

"The building of the French general delegation was destroyed by U.S. bombs during an air raid today, slightly before noon."

Pierre Sussniel, French delegate general, badly wounded, was taken to Saint Paul Hospital. He had third-degree burns over his head and chest and was injured in the temple. In spite of the devoted care of Vietnamese doctors, his condition remains critical.

Qemal Rhamana, temporary Albanian chargé d'affaires, present in the embassy at the time,

## WEATHER

	C	F
ALGERIA	14	57
AMSTERDAM	10	50
ANKARA	20	68
ATHENS	24	75
BAGDAD	22	72
BELGRADE	18	64
BERLIN	12	54
BIRMINGHAM	15	59
BUDAPEST	14	57
Cairo	22	72
CARLSRUHE	11	52
COPENHAGEN	11	52
CONSTANTINOPLE	19	66
DUBLIN	13	55
EDINBURGH	9	48
FLORENCE	17	63
FRANKFURT	14	57
GENOVA	14	57
HELSINKI	10	50
ISTANBUL	21	70
LAS PALMAS	21	70
LONDON	15	59
LONDON	15	59
MADRID	12	54
MILAN	11	52
MOSCOW	11	52
NORFOLK	11	52
NORFOLK	11	52
NEW YORK	14	57
OSLO	11	52
PARIS	12	54
ROME	20	68
SOFIA	18	64
STOCKHOLM	17	63
TORONTO	23	73
VIENNA	14	57
WARSAW	17	63
WASHINGTON	14	57
ZURICH	14	57

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. cities at 1700 GMT; others at 1200 GMT)

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mits Pence Plan Has Risks

## McGovern Denies GOP Charge That He Favors Surrender

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—George McGovern today denied the charge that he favors a "surrender" to the North Vietnamese in the face of a heavy military counterattack.

The Nixon administration officials and Republican legislators said the Democratic presidential nominee's end-of-the-war program was "unrealistic" and "unconditional surrender." Sen. McGovern said the GOP charge was "a distortion of what I said."

In a television interview in the morning, Sen. McGovern said that while he would like to see a Communist government in Saigon, the ultimate decision must be up to the Vietnamese, no matter how the United States kept its word.

His proposal is not risk-free," McGovern said. "No proposal is without risk."

### Laurel Heads Attack

At the head of the administration attack today, Sen. McGovern said that the defense secretary Melvin R. Laird had "gone overboard" in his attack on McGovern's "peace plan."

McGovern said that the "peace plan" was not a "surrender" but a "strategy for peace."

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**BIG MAN ON CAMPUS**—Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern shaking hands with students during a rally at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo Tuesday afternoon before the telecast of his plan for ending the war in Indochina.

### News Analysis

## McGovern Focuses Again on War Issue

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Although Sen. George McGovern's plan for peace in Indochina was little more than a recapitulation of his known views, the decision to commit his candidacy—and his possible presidency—to a formal course in Vietnam has added both novelty and great risk to his campaign.

The senator, in his first nationwide address since nomination, last night invited the American

people to support a plan whose military essentials amount virtually to total acceptance of the demands of the Viet Cong and their allies in North Vietnam.

In effect, the senator also invited Hanoi to avail his election and better terms than those presumably being offered in the negotiations that President Nixon and Henry A. Kissinger are pursuing so strenuously, or at least conspicuously.

And the senator invited—or dared—the President to choose, in the month of campaigning that remains, between a quick settlement that would deflate the McGovern package and a continuation of Republican charges that the senator is interfering by sponsoring "surrender."

Sen. McGovern had previously indicated that he would, immediately after inauguration, order a halt to the bombing of North Vietnam and withdraw American forces within 90 days. Now he unambiguously pledges an end to all "acts of force" not only in Vietnam but also in "all parts of Indochina," an immediate halt to the shipment of combat supplies to the South Vietnamese, Laotians and Cambodians, and the 90-day withdrawal of salvageable American equipment as well as all remaining troops.

Basic Conclusions

The decision to formalize and re-emphasize these commitments and to make them again the paramount feature of the campaign points up two basic conclusions by the embattled Democratic candidate that have been evident in his entourage for about a fortnight.

The first is that Vietnam remains the best—and perhaps the only—arrow in his quiver at this late and difficult stage of a struggling campaign.

The senator's second conclusion is that the undeniable odds against a McGovern victory make it incumbent upon him to use his candidacy to preach against what he deems to be an immoral war and to keep the country aroused about it even as the pain felt diminishes.

These considerations of politics and ethics cannot be separated. Sen. McGovern's candidacy, as he has confessed, was born in the anti-war movement and it has been sustained by it throughout. A year ago, he de-emphasized the subject on the ground that his views were known and that he could not win as a "one-issue" candidate. He has now returned to it in part because it evokes the warmest responses around the country and in part because he deems peace the essential precondition for economic and social progress.

Detailed comparisons among the public peace proposals of the President, the Hanoi-Viet Cong negotiators and Sen. McGovern are difficult to fashion because each attaches different weight to concepts such as "total withdrawal," "outside interference" or "cease-fire." Comparisons are especially difficult at a time of extensive secret talks in Paris, talks which may at least have defused and refocused the disputed issues even if they remain unresolved.

Sen. McGovern's basic intention is to walk away from the war, from both military and political involvements throughout Indochina and Thailand, to let the South Vietnamese fend for themselves, without American aid, and thus make the best deal they can find, and then to hold the North Vietnamese to their written promise to release all prisoners by the end of the 90-day withdrawal period.

Threat Is Seen

The senator would delay the closing of air bases in Thailand and the final recall of naval forces until the prisoners are home, presumably to convey a threat of renewed bombing if they are not returned.

Mr. Nixon has characterized this as a course that would "stain the honor" of the nation by abandoning an ally to Hanoi's mercy. He believes bombing and military aid and active combat

## \$250-Billion Ceiling to Be Set

## House Votes to Allow Nixon To Cut Spending as He Wishes

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Despite protests that it would give away the major power of Congress, the House last night voted to empower the President to cut spending as he chooses to stay within a ceiling of \$250 billion during the fiscal year ending June 30.

The vote of 215 to 187 was a major victory for President Nixon and the House Ways and Means Committee chairman, Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D. Ark., over the entire House Democratic leadership and the House Appropriations Committee.

The House then approved the bill to which this rigid spending ceiling was attached—a measure raising the public debt ceiling by \$15 billion to \$665 billion through June 30—and sent it to the Senate.

Rep. Mills said that the bill would allow the President to make cuts immediately.

Rep. Mills also argued that it is impossible for Congress to hold down spending this year except by a tight ceiling because it has no control over unspent funds which it appropriated in previous years.

Democrats Warned

He warned Democrats that, if they rejected the ceiling, the voters would elect a Republican Congress. "The people are tired of inflation," Rep. Mills said in an impassioned speech. "If this Congress won't do something to stop it, the people will elect a Congress that will. If you kill this, my Democratic colleagues, you can kiss Democratic control of the Congress goodbye."

Rep. Mills sought to counter arguments that the President would make his deepest cuts in social programs by saying that Mr. Nixon is too much of a politician to do anything that would hurt his party's chances in future elections.

Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma said that spending should be reduced but insisted: "It is less important that we make a mistake in fiscal policy than that we transfer to the President authority bestowed by the Constitution upon us."

Rep. George H. Mahon, D. Texas, House Appropriations Committee chairman, was beaten when he offered a substitute proposal. "This would have denied the President power to make cuts on his own authority but would have requested that he submit proposed cuts by Jan. 3 for con-

sideration by the next Congress.

Rep. Mills said that Rep. Mahon's substitute was "like cotton candy—it tastes good but it has no substance to it."

Rep. Mills argued that the rigid ceiling is needed to hold down inflation. He did not make the argument, as President Nixon has, that it is needed to avoid a tax increase.

Rep. Mills said that the bill would have little effect, Rep. Mills said, because even if the new Congress should act to cut spending it probably could not do so until March at the earliest. Thus, any reductions would apply only to the final quarter of the fiscal year. Enactment of the rigid ceiling now would permit the President to make cuts immediately.

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## Detroit Buy City Founder's French Home

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP).—The birthplace in southern France of Antoine de la Mothe Cadillac, the founder of Detroit, has been purchased by a group of civic-minded Detroiters for \$20,500, according to the Detroit Historical Society.

The structure, in St. Nicolas de la Grave, will become a French national monument when restoration and refurbishing are completed next year, a spokesman said.

Solan W. Weeks, director of the Detroit Historical Museum, estimates the Cadillac house to be about 500 years old, but says it appears to be sound.

Mark C. Stevens, president of the museum here, presented the 100,000-franc check to St. Nicolas Mayor Jean Lafouge during a formal ceremony at the French town's municipal building.



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## Loture Bids Defeated on Anti-Bus Bill

By Eric Wentworth

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).—Despite the personal urging of President Nixon, Senate supporters of anti-busing legislation failed for the second consecutive day to cut off debate the measure.

Forty-nine senators voted for cloture; 39 voted against. A vote was 10 short of the 60-vote majority necessary to vote the cloture rule.

A coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans backing the measure planned a third and final attempt to choke off the filibuster by late liberals tomorrow. But the chances of success were considered to be slight.

In yesterday's vote, 45 senators voted cloture off debate—10 short of the needed two-thirds majority of those present and voting. A total of 37, more than a third of the entire Senate membership, opposed the cloture vote.

The House-passed anti-busing bill is a stricter version of the president's original March 17 proposal to limit busing to a limited, last-resort remedy in school segregation.

The House version would have required long-distance busing for students of all ages, and included the Nixon provision for applying its limit to scores of existing segregation orders.

'Outside Chance'

Shortly after yesterday's cloture vote, Minority Whip Robert Griffin, R. Mich., conceded at he saw only an "outside chance" of mustering enough support to gain cloture and thus toward action on the bill's controversial contents.

After Mr. Nixon met with Sen. Griffin and four other anti-busing senators at the White House, Mr. Griffin said that he "fully supports our efforts to pass this crucial bill."

Sen. Griffin, Sen. Baker and John Tower, R. Texas, said the President wanted a vote on the bill's merits, which would first entail voting on the Nixon provision for applying its limit to scores of existing segregation orders.

Sen. Griffin also said Mr. Nixon favored Senate passage of amendments—which, if adopted, could bring the bill's rise in a Senate-House conference as adjournment nears.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., Ind., and James L. Buckley, Con. N.Y., also attended the 4-hour White House session. Mr. Byrd said Mr. Nixon's views did not sum up in one presidential comment: "I am against busing."

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## Muskie Demands Explanation From Nixon of Letter Hoax

(Continued from Page 1)

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## Senate Offices Named For Russell, Dirksen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP).

The Senate yesterday passed a resolution naming its two office buildings in honor of deceased senators.

The Old Senate Office Building, which was authorized in 1904, was designated the Richard Brevard Russell Office Building in honor of the Georgia Democrat who died Jan. 21, 1971.

The New Senate Office Building, authorized in 1948, was named for Everett McKinley Dirksen, the Illinois Republican who served 16 years in the House and nearly 19 years in the Senate before his death Sept. 7, 1969.

Mr. Dirksen was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee and was known for his leadership in the civil rights movement.

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## Empire State's Soaring Ambition Is to Be the Tallest Building Again

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (NYT).—The owners of the 102-story Empire State Building, which has been the colossus of all skyscrapers for almost 40 years but is about to be relegated to the status of the third highest building, are exploring the possibilities of adding 11 stories and making it once again the world's tallest edifice.

According to tentative sketches drawn up by Shreve Lamb and Harmon, the Empire State's original architects, the 16-story tower on top of the building would be torn down. The six stories beneath that would be remodeled and encompassed within a new 33-story structure, probably with an exterior of gleaming glass and a restaurant at the top, which would be built on top of the 80th floor.

This would bring the Empire State Building to a height of 113 stories and 1,494 feet—144 feet higher than the two 110-story towers of the World Trade Center in lower Manhattan and 40 feet higher than the 110-story Sears Tower in Chicago, which is scheduled for completion at the end of next year.

"It is physically and financially feasible to do this, but we don't yet have any definitive decision and we have not yet made up our minds," said Peter L. Malkin, one of the partners of the Empire State Building Association, which owns the master lease on the property. "There are a number of possibilities, but they are on the back burner for now."

The Empire State Building is a landmark of New York City and has been the tallest building in the world for many years. It is a symbol of the city's architectural achievement and its status as a global metropolis.

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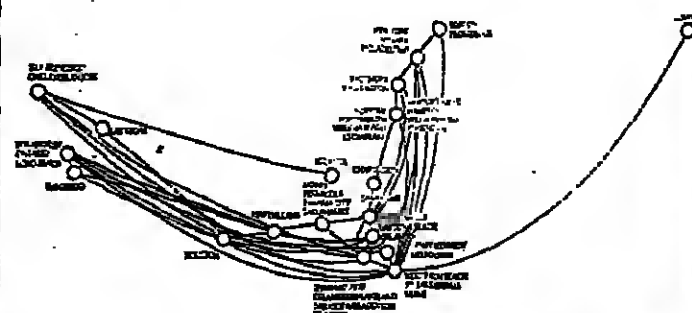
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## Germany's Still Seeking Compromise on Official Silent on Soviet Mediation

BRUNN, Oct. 11 (UPI)—East German officials today said they were still seeking a compromise on a governing relations between the two states today without any indication that Soviet mediation might help to break a deadlock.

There are still difficulties to overcome," State Secretary Hans Egon Bahr, head of the East German delegation, told reporters today. Bahr, who is on a three-day visit to Moscow by Secretary Egon Bahr, head of the West German team, raised the differences on basic points of the treaty might be settled.

Bahr returned from Moscow yesterday and met immediately with Mr. Kohl, who is waiting in Bonn to start a scheduled three-day negotiating session. In Moscow, the West German official had long talks with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

**Election Pressure**

With Chancellor Willy Brandt's government and the East German leaders want to reach agreement before West German elections on Nov. 19. A good treaty could help Mr. Brandt and his Christian Democrats. Mr. Brandt and his negotiators said that they want the treaty in the form of an agreement between two separate states, a "single German nation," anything that did not include a "single nation" concept could harm Mr. Brandt more than help in the elections.

The East Germans, as in earlier dealings between the two states, set on nothing less than full recognition as a separate sovereign state.

In his return from Moscow, Bahr gave no indication other than his talks with Soviet leaders had given any hope of a compromise.

## gypt Charges Israel Ignores U.N. Peace Bids

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 11 (AP)—Egypt's new foreign minister today accused Israel of failing to bring peace to the Middle East, "obviously confident of the military support by which it can sustain its occupation of the lands."

In his first policy speech to the General Assembly, Mohamed Hassan Zayyat declared that Israel was confident of "the political support that would meet it against any United Nations action."

He asked for collective action to uphold the United Nations Charter, reviewing Egyptian willingness to go along with international attempts at a settlement, Mr. Zayyat, who took office last month, said that Israel, by contrast, "has not brought about the mission to its will."

"This is a cold, calculated policy to assert that in the Middle East Israel's word is the dominating power will henceforth the law," the Egyptian declared.

"One of the primary purposes of the United Nations is to be a center for harmonizing the relations of nations in the attainment of the common ends. The violation of this [Middle East] mission had to lead to effective collective action to uphold our Charter."

## alloon Carries Up Giant Telescope

PALESTINE, Texas, Oct. 11 (AP)—A five-million-dollar balloon carrying a giant telescope was launched here last night for nearly two hours' delay because of winds up to 20 miles an hour.

The 50-inch telescope, said to be the largest of its kind ever to be taken to a high altitude, is a project of the Smithsonian Institution, Harvard University and the University of Arizona.



IN PEKING—West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel greeted by Chinese Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei.

## No Mention of Taiwan

## Bonn, Peking Establish Ties; Scheel Cites 'Reality, Reason'

PEKING, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Foreign Ministers Walter Scheel of West Germany and Chi Peng-fei of China today signed a one-sentence communiqué agreeing to establish diplomatic relations between their countries and to exchange ambassadors in the near future.

The communiqué, signed in a five-minute ceremony in Peking's Great Hall of the People, said: "The government of the People's Republic of China and the government of the Federal Republic of Germany decided on Oct. 11, 1972, to establish diplomatic relations and to exchange ambassadors within a short time."

Mr. Scheel, at a banquet in his honor tonight, described today's move as answering "the demand of reality and reason."

He called it a natural result of the Bonn government's policies of peace and détente, policies which are designed "to prevent conflicts throughout the world, ease tension and lay the foundations for constructive exchanges between all countries of the world."

**Positive Influence**

Mr. Chi, who gave tonight's banquet in the Great Hall of the People, said the new relations with Bonn would exert a positive influence for the relaxation of international tensions and the safeguarding of world peace.

The communiqué signed this morning was the briefest of any of the documents signed by about 30 nations which have recognized China diplomatically in the last two years.

The communiqué was unusual, too, in that it made no reference to China's five principles for peaceful coexistence.

Nor did it state, as many such accords have, that the Peking regime was recognized as the only legitimate government of China. West Germany has not had diplomatic relations with the Nationalist Chinese regime on Taiwan, and thus did not have to make a statement about Peking's claim to Taiwan or to any other aspect of the Nationalist-Communist rivalry.

After signing the document, Mr. Scheel and Mr. Chi held talks lasting more than two hours. Their session will continue tomorrow, with Mr. Scheel expected to meet with Premier Chou En-lai.

In today's parleys, Mr. Scheel suggested that the two nations look into the question of increasing trade, sources in his delegation said. West Germany is China's second largest trading partner, with an annual two-way trade worth about \$250 million.

**Technical Data**

The two foreign ministers also discussed technical details about the establishment of embassies. They also discussed cultural exchanges.

They resolved to set up two subcommittees to discuss all three questions tomorrow.

Mr. Scheel suggested that an air agreement between China

and West Germany would be beneficial to both countries and the two men resolved to discuss this further when they meet tomorrow.

Before ending today's talks each gave a broad outline of his government's foreign policies.

They agreed that the establishment of diplomatic relations was of great importance for peace in the world, but stressed that it was not directed against any third country.

This morning Mr. Scheel and his party of about 30 officials, after arriving at the Great Hall of the People, spent 30 minutes chatting over tea with Chinese officials headed by Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien and Mr. Chi.

**Champagne Toasts**

After the signing, the two foreign ministers exchanged copies of the communiqué—one in German, one in Chinese—bound in blue folders. They shook hands and then toasted each other with Chinese champagne.

All German ties with China were severed in 1937 when Hitler's Third Reich became allied with Japan, which was then at war with the Chinese. East Germany recognized the People's Republic in 1950 but until today the Bonn government had only trade links.

The signing of the recognition communiqué was a formality. A joint announcement in Bonn and Peking on Sept. 29 said that representatives of the two governments had successfully concluded three months of talks about diplomatic ties.

The West German minister and his party will leave Saturday for Hong Kong, where they will spend 24 hours before flying home aboard the West German Air Force Boeing-707 which brought them here.

## 5 in EEC Have Ties

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—The Bonn-Peking rapprochement means that all members of the European Economic Community except Luxembourg have formal links with Peking, and Luxembourg in effect recognizes China by virtue of its vote to admit Peking to the United Nations.

EEC sources said that although informal soundings have taken place in Paris and Rome, there has been no move to start negotiations on a formal recognition of the EEC by China.

There is little trade between the community and China that would justify official links at present. Of the EEC six, only Italy has a bilateral trade agreement with China.

## French Are Pleased

PARIS, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—French officials today welcomed the West Germany-China diplomatic relations.

"We always say it is a very good thing when we hear that other countries are normalizing their relations with China," one official said.

France was among the first Western nations to establish diplomatic ties with Peking, doing so in 1964 under the De Gaulle government.

## Tanaka Says He Plans Vigorous Defense, Foreign Policies

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Oct. 11 (NYT).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan gave more evidence today that he intends to lead Japan toward an independent and vigorous defense and foreign policy without interfering with other nations.

Mr. Tanaka, who set the outlines of that policy in his summit meetings with President Nixon and Premier Chou En-lai last month, defended his government's plan to double defense spending over the next five years as "desirable" for national defense.

The premier, who has been in office since July 6, told newsmen that he could not say that there is no threat to Japan—despite the recent relaxation of tension in Asia—and therefore Japan could not have a "zero defense."

He also said his government has decided to build new fighter planes in Japan rather than import them from the United States, because pilots being trained in Japanese-built trainers should have the same type of plane to fly.

## No Threat

But the premier pledged that Japan's military forces will be used purely for defense and insisted that they pose no threat to Japan's neighbors. He said that Japan's defense and foreign expenditures were heading toward the same level, about 1 percent of the gross national product, which is projected to reach \$84 billion by next March.

Mr. Tanaka also said that he would like to make a trip through Southeast Asia, but had not decided when or where he should go. He indicated that domestic

political affairs will keep him in Japan for the next few months.

The premier said, however, that Japan will not act as a mediator between Southeast Asian nations and Communist China, with which Japan established diplomatic relations on Sept. 29. He said that would be "presumptuous" for Japan and that those nations must decide for themselves their policies toward China.

## Other Points

In response to questions at the Foreign Correspondents' Club here, Mr. Tanaka also made the following points:

● He would not dissolve the national legislature, or Diet, this year and call general elections. Many Japanese politicians, however, seem not to believe the premier, as campaigning has already started in all parties.

● Japan will not revalue upward the yen by itself, despite increasing pressures from other nations to do so. But the premier left open the possibility that Japan might be forced to revalue its currency as part of another international realignment such as that of last December, when Japan revalued 16.88 percent.

● He has decided against imposing an export tax now to cut Japanese exports and therefore

## 31 Drown in Sudan

KHARTOUM, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Thirty-one children were drowned when a storm overturned the boat bringing them home from school, the Sudan News Agency reported today from Dongola, a town on the Nile River, north of Khartoum.

the nation's continually increasing surplus in its balance of trade.

He said that the government was considering other measures, such as a reduction in tariffs to promote imports, and would save the export tax in case it was needed later.

● Japan would like to "untie" its economic aid to other nations as it increases but wants other aid-giving nations to do the same. Most donor nations today extend "tied" aid that must be spent in the nation giving such funds.

## Defense Plan

The defense plan, which has been delayed, will run from the current fiscal year through that of 1976. It must be approved by the Diet, where it is expected to run into fire from all opposition parties, which maintain that Japan should be cutting defense spending after having normalized diplomatic relations with China.

## 4 Dissidents Slain In Philippines

MANILA, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Government troops killed four dissidents, including one woman, and captured three others in a gun battle on a mountain in the northern Philippines yesterday, it was officially announced today.

Secretary of Public Information Francisco Talad said that the clash was the latest in a series of confrontations with outlaw groups since the imposition of martial law on Sept. 23.

Military authorities had reported several "encounters" with dissident and outlaw groups. Eight dissidents have been killed, two wounded and 152 have surrendered or been captured.

But the ruling party has ample votes to adopt it.

The fourth defense plan since the end of World War II, it calls for the Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force, or army, to acquire 280 new tanks, slightly fewer than under the third plan. It also provides for 170 armored carriers, again slightly less than the earlier plan.

In addition, the army will get 154 combat helicopters, almost double the number acquired in the previous five-year plan.

## Naval Building

The Maritime Self-Defense Force, or navy, is scheduled to get 64 new ships, including six destroyers, two helicopter carriers and six submarines, all the same numbers as under the previous plan. But six high-speed missile boats and other small craft have been added.

In addition, the navy will get 88 new anti-submarine patrol aircraft, newer but slightly fewer in number than under the earlier plan.

The Air Self-Defense Force is being provided by far the biggest increase in equipment. The plan calls for 211 aircraft, as opposed to only 90 in the last plan. Its share is also the most controversial.

The Ministry of Finance, with an eye on Japan's huge trading surplus with the United States, urged that the new fighter planes be purchased in America to spare off pressures for another yen revaluation.

The Defense Agency, backed by many Japanese industrialists, however, contended that Japan should build up its own defense production facilities, acquire the technology needed for building jet aircraft, and reduce its dependence on the United States.

## Ginzburg Freed After 8 Months, Sees New Appeal

LEWISBURG, Pa., Oct. 11 (AP).—Ralph Ginzburg, the publisher, was paroled from a federal prison farm yesterday after serving eight months of a three-year term for dispensing pornography. As he left, he accused the Supreme Court "of high crimes and treason."

"I have fought this case as a matter of principle right from the start, and I do not intend to give up now," the 45-year-old New Yorker said. "I will be vindicated. I don't care if it takes the rest of my life."

Ginzburg, who was picked up at the Allenwood Prison Farm by his wife and their 11-year-old daughter, said that he planned to meet with his lawyers and representatives of libertarian groups to plan the reopening of his case.

He was convicted in 1963 in Philadelphia of sending obscene materials through the mail. He was initially sentenced to five years in jail and fined \$43,000. Appeals, which lasted nearly a decade, resulted in his sentence being reduced to three years.

## \$10 Million in Opium Is Seized in Turkey

ANKARA, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Turkish and American narcotics agents have seized more than a ton of raw opium worth more than \$10 million in two raids, a high-ranking police official said yesterday.

The opium, weighing 2,640 pounds, was seized in Istanbul and Malatya, a southeastern town. It is believed to be one of the biggest seizures of raw opium ever made in Turkey.



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## McGovern on Vietnam

Sen. George McGovern's address to the nation on the Vietnam war is a strong indictment of a politically bankrupt and morally ruinous policy. The Nixon administration's failure to "win the peace" in Vietnam—four years after it was elected on a pledge to do so—and its continuance of the war up to this moment is one of the major issues of this campaign.

Several years ago there was at least an intellectually defensible argument for the view that it was in the American interest to prevent a Communist takeover in South Vietnam, even if that interest never corresponded in size or importance to the enormous military effort which the Johnson administration invested in its defense. But Mr. Nixon's rapprochement with China and Russia has destroyed whatever rationale may have existed on this ground for further American military effort in Vietnam. Mr. McGovern asks the unanswerable question:

"How can we really argue that it is good to accommodate ourselves to a billion Russian and Chinese Communists but that we must somehow fight to the bitter end against a tiny band of peasant guerrillas in the jungles of little Vietnam?"

President Thieu has destroyed the second reason for American involvement—the right of political self-determination for the people of South Vietnam. Since Gen. Thieu has suppressed virtually all of his political opposition, the United States in supporting him can no longer be said to be supporting freedom or self-determination.

Sen. McGovern sets forth in detail his alternative to the Nixon-Kissinger policy of secret negotiations and intensified bombing. As he has in the past, he promises to withdraw American military forces completely from Vietnam within 90 days. If the North

Vietnamese reciprocate during that time by releasing American prisoners of war, he would follow their action by withdrawing U.S. forces from Thailand.

The problem of making peace in Vietnam has always been political. The war has been fought to determine the political future of the southern half of the country. Since taking office in 1969, Mr. Nixon has tried to escape that inescapable fact by pursuing two contradictory policies. The pace of American military withdrawal has been tied to the success of "Vietnamization," which is a program to strengthen the Thieu government. But the pace of the Paris peace talks has been tied by the Communists to the willingness of the United States to accept replacement of the Thieu government. This contradiction has produced nearly four years of blood-stained stalemate, which President Nixon has been unable to break. The commitment to the Thieu government has proved an insuperable obstacle to peace. Sen. McGovern would overcome this obstacle by relinquishing any American responsibility for the political future of South Vietnam.

Sen. McGovern was eloquent in his accounting of the terrible costs of a war which has been prolonged for far too long—the lives lost, the hopes blighted, the money squandered, the budget unbalanced and the price level inflated. The ultimate cost is moral. In a sense, the election turns upon the moral capacity of the American people to turn aside from the saving of face and away from misplaced appeals to national honor and to confront at last the true human costs of this war for all participants, Vietnamese and American. Sen. McGovern's moving statement of the moral issue deserves an affirmative national response.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Squeezing the Goose

Sheik Ahmed Zaki al-Yamani of Saudi Arabia, chief negotiator for five Persian Gulf oil-producing nations, has said of recently completed talks with nine Western oil companies that his aim was "to squeeze the golden goose without killing it." Although details of the agreement reached here last week have not been announced, it is evident that the squeeze is on.

The companies have agreed to yield 20 percent control of their concessions to the producing countries immediately, reportedly moving to 51 percent participation by the end of the decade. The producer states are said to have agreed to pay somewhat more than the generally understated book value of above-ground installations, but apparently have prevailed in their insistence that multi-billion-dollar underground reserves are national assets not subject to compensation.

This is a blow to the companies—"rape with consent," one spokesman put it—for whom it means diminishing profits and to the United States balance of payments. The participation agreement, coupled with last year's concession of additional royalties and taxes to the producer states, also points to steadily rising prices for oil consumers throughout the free world.

Nevertheless, Sheik Yamani's relatively moderate demand for a gradual transfer of control with some assured compensation is far preferable to the abrupt nationalization that has already taken place in some produc-

ing nations, most recently in Iraq's northern fields. In yielding to producer demands the companies were bowing to irresistible twin forces of nationalism and a rapidly growing sellers' market for oil. Free world consumption in the next decade is expected to rise far ahead of production outside of the Middle East, which still contains two-thirds of the world's known petroleum reserves. For example, three new discoveries last year in Saudi Arabia alone exceed the total finds so far in the vaunted North Sea fields.

These trends have particularly serious implications for the United States, which accounts for one-third of all world consumption. Although this country currently imports only 23 percent of its total requirements, most of it from areas outside the Middle East, oil imports are expected to rise to 40 to 60 percent of consumption by 1980. This would mean increased dependence on Middle East sources, higher prices for gasoline, home heating fuel and industrial power and an enormous new drain on the United States balance of payments.

Friendly accommodation with the producer states is a prudent step toward meeting this new situation. But it is no substitute for the most vigorous efforts to develop acceptable alternate fuel sources and to conserve the diminishing resources this country now possesses. The squeeze on oil has only begun.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Opening Into Space

President Nixon has announced that the United States will provide launch facilities for any nation or international organization wishing to orbit a satellite for peaceful purposes.

The "Global Launch Assurance Policy," as Mr. Nixon terms the new program, represents a major step toward making U.S. action coincide with its words. For a decade American presidents have affirmed their support for maximum international cooperation in space. Now the United States has made available its vast launch experience and capabilities on an equal basis to all nations and international organizations, requiring in return only reimbursement for the actual costs involved.

The peaceful purposes for which other nations or international organizations may wish to orbit satellites are limited only by technical possibilities and political imagina-

tion. Countries covering large areas, such as China, Canada and Australia, may wish to have their own communications satellites for domestic purposes. Others may want satellites for weather prediction, for studying their agriculture and the pattern of their forests and other resources. The United Nations or its specialized agencies may envision a world ecological monitoring system or worldwide television and radio broadcasts.

Only a few days ago the 15th anniversary of the orbiting of Sputnik-1—the beginning of the space age—passed into history. President Nixon's announcement provides welcome evidence that the initial stage of nationalistic and irrational space competition may now be succeeded by a second stage of widening international space cooperation for the benefit of all peoples.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

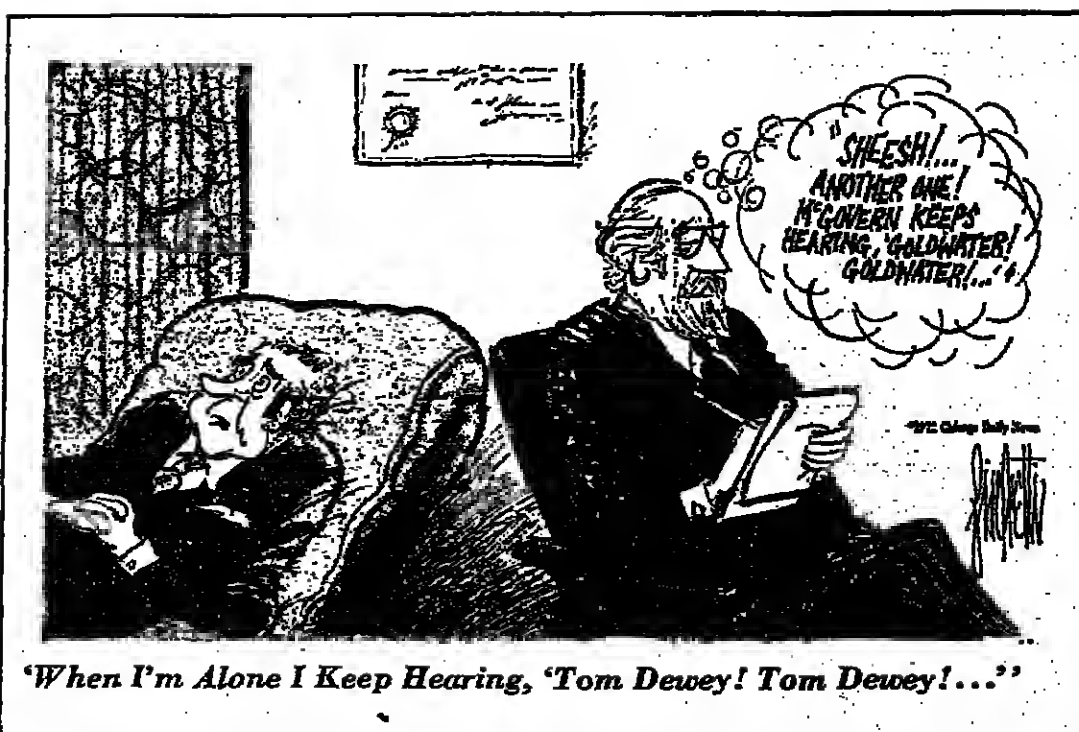
October 12, 1897

BERLIN.—An international conference on leprosy was opened here today. The delegates, who were very numerous, were welcomed in the name of the Prussian and Imperial Governments by the Ministers of Medicine and of the Interior. Herr Rudolf Virchow was elected president of the conference, which will sit for four or five days. It is surprising to learn that about forty cases of leprosy have been registered in Prussia since 1870.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 12, 1922

PARIS.—On this day, 490 years ago, Christopher Columbus landed on the island of Guanahani in the Bahamas. Today the Western world pays tribute to the courage of this man who, with a fixed idea, braved the ridicule of his fellows, started a voyage which offered no promise of success and even failed in his original quest to find a short route to the Indies, but opened up to the pages of history, commerce, art and civilization a new world.



## McGovern's Peace Terms

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The main objection to George McGovern's detailed Vietnam peace plan is that it is too specific and too one-sided. Presumably, he put it forward in the hope of gaining support among the anti-war voters in this country, but he went so far in meeting Hanoi's war aims that he may actually have lost more support by his TV speech than he gained.

For he offered not only to get out of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in 90 days and out of Thailand after our prisoners of war are home and our missing are accounted for, but he committed himself to withdraw "all salvageable American military equipment" and "terminate any shipments of military supplies that continue the war."

This is far more than a promise to withdraw all Americans from Indochina within 90 days. It is a threat to withdraw future military aid to Saigon while leaving the Soviet Union and China free to continue sending military arms to Hanoi and the Viet Cong.

### Stop the Bombing

Moreover, Sen. McGovern asserts that he would "immediately" stop the bombing and all acts of force upon taking office, but he merely assumes that this would end the hostilities and "expects" Hanoi will then turn over the prisoners and account for the missing. He does not, however, make this a condition of a general cease-fire.

There is, of course, a critical question here. For example, it may very well be true that Hanoi will not consider releasing the American prisoners unless Washington agrees not only to stop

the bombing and get out of the war, but to halt all military aid to Saigon as well.

This is the fundamental difference between McGovern's peace plan and the President's. The senator is willing to take this step and the President isn't, and McGovern offers even more.

For if he stopped all arms shipments and removed "all salvageable American military equipment"—which could mean all planes that fly, tanks that run and guns that fire—he would, in effect, not only abandon the Thieu regime, but cripple its capacity to carry on the war by itself.

### Many War Critics

There are, of course, many critics of the President's war policy such as former Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford—his private memorandum was the basis of the McGovern speech—who favor this course of action. But there are many others who would merely set a date for getting out and leave Saigon enough arms to defend itself and enough time to make whatever peace it can with Hanoi.

McGovern put these questions to the American people: "Shall we break free at last from Gen. Thieu? Shall we forget about saving face and begin saving the soul of our nation? Shall we demonstrate that we are determined to stop the killing and to stand for peace? My answer is—yes."

But surely there is something in the President's policy of sticking with Thieu indefinitely and McGovern's policy of not only abandoning Thieu but

wounding him on the way out; something between the President's policy of keeping the American Air Force and Navy engaged in the heaviest sustained bombardment of the century, and McGovern's policy of withdrawing not only all Americans but "all salvageable American military equipment."

What we have now is not one unsalvageable American policy for ending the war in Indochina, but two. The President's policy is endless and heartless, and McGovern's is virtually a formula for surrender.

Even Gen. Thieu has come up with a better suggestion than either. He has recently told the National Assembly in Saigon: "The Republic of Vietnam is the sole body that has a right to solve the war."

### Fair Enough

This is fair enough, but Nixon won't take him up on it, and McGovern won't give him the means to do it. As long as Thieu has the American Air Force and Navy at his back, and isn't given fair warning that they will be withdrawn by a date certain, he's not likely to compromise.

If McGovern takes away not only the Air Force and the Navy but all salvageable military equipment as well, Thieu won't be able to compromise.

So we have a clear choice now all right, but both the President and the senator are probably going to have to think again. Nixon has offered us more war at a terrible price, and McGovern has proposed peace at any price, and even in these sad days of unhappy choices, this is not a very good proposition either way.

## The Ideological Pol

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Intense popular disaffection, particularly with men long in government, is registered by primaries, polls, and those of us moving around the country. So how come President Nixon, an incumbent who seems to have been in the forefront of national politics since Noah first voted, is running so far ahead.

A part of the answer, I think, is that Mr. Nixon is a skilled ideological pol. Instead of addressing himself to underlying difficulties, he aligns himself—very nimbly—with likes and dislikes.

Welfare is a nice example. There was up for passage in the Senate last week a measure put forward by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff on the basis of President Nixon's family assistance plan which would have eased that murderous burden.

### Strong Animus

But there is now stirring, especially among blue-collar workers, a strong animus against free-loading idlers, a dislike of what Mr. Nixon calls "welfare leeches." Mr. Nixon cared more about catering to the dislike than about solving the welfare problem. So he let the Ribicoff compromise go down, and now there is no visible way out of the welfare mess.

Drug abuse is another problem reflecting the same approach. No one can be certain of the answer, but an important component—a British experience suggests and a presidential commission reported—is to take the money out of the drug traffic by making the stuff available to addicts under rigorously controlled conditions.

Instead, Mr. Nixon has preferred to concentrate on the bad guys, the foreign bad guys at that. His effort is aimed at stopping foreign growers of opium and the importers of heroin and other drugs.

But common sense tells us that when one country closes down, and if all countries were closed down synthetics would come on the market. The Nixon approach, in drugs as in welfare, is a guaranteed prescription for continuing the problem.

School busing is another case in point. This columnist has always been skeptical about racial integration at schools in the large Northern cities with huge ghetto populations. But there are many towns (particularly along the northern fringe of the country from Boston through Minneapolis and Denver to Portland) where

the minority population is so small that a little bit of busing could achieve significant desegregation.

President Nixon, however, has wanted to capitalize on the intense feeling against busing that has sprung up in some localities. He has condemned the practice in total and absolute terms—making it seem that busing was the direct opposite of decent education. As a result his popularity is unimpaired, but the country has to start over from scratch in meeting the problem of discrimination in schools.

A different, but only slightly different, pattern emerges in the fight on inflation. Mr. Nixon did abandon his hard-shell, true-believer attitude toward free enterprise in favor of price controls. But the shift was only in keeping with the general role of public opinion. When it comes to meeting the problem, the administration is so loath to curtail big labor and big industry that inflation—while somewhat reduced—still goes galloping forward.

Even in foreign policy, the President identifies with popular causes but avoids settling the hard issues. Thus, in line with prevailing opinion, he abjured his die-hard anti-Communism to visit

Mao in China and Brezhnev in the Soviet Union.

But in describing the results of these visits, Mr. Nixon still takes the high-down ideological track. He talks of a "generation of peace" and other apocalyptic stuff.

### War Goes On

When it comes to concrete benefits, however, the war in Vietnam goes on. So does the arms race. And behind both these running sores, there's Mr. Nixon's unwillingness to compromise with the nationalistic pride, with "being first."

What all this says to me is that the timeworn debate about Mr. Nixon is a false one. The real issue is not whether he is an opportunist or a true believer, a trimmer or an ideologue. The basic fact is that he is a juggle of creeds, a man of principle who is constantly shifting his principles.

He is not a man for grappling with fundamental difficulties—the problem solver. His forte is keeping the game going, avoiding the worst confrontations. That quality made me sympathetic to his candidacy in 1968, but it is a sad commentary that four years later we can expect nothing better.

## Letters

### Fables

Regarding James Reston's column, "The Fable of the Elephant" (OCT. 9):  
Have you ever heard that elephants are afraid of mice?  
RENÉE HERNANDEZ,  
Paris.

### Dogs in Paris

I am an airline pilot who has been flying between New York and Paris for the past 26 years. To say I love Paris is an understatement.

I agree with the French Culture Ministry that the buildings of La Défense will ruin one of the world's most beautiful vistas and cities.

While the Culture Ministry worries about the skyline of Paris I wish they would also have a look down at the unsightly sidewalks dotted, all too plentifully, with the droppings of dogs which Parisians have in abundance.

To have these revolting sidewalks spoils everything and gives tourists, which I haul over by the thousands every summer, a

terrible impression of Paris. They often tell me it's a dirty city and I'm certain the dirtiness they speak of is on the sidewalks.

R.N. BUCK,  
Moretown, Vt.

### Metro Priorities

Your (OCT. 28) picture of the Paris Métro advertising train was horrifying. This must be some new record in confused priorities. Presumably (and not surprisingly) advertising revenue exceeds that from passenger traffic. But advertising revenue could be increased by covering the vehicles with posters without interfering with their passenger accommodation. (Even London has started doing this with its famous red double-deckers.) The Paris Métro is among the world's best passenger transport systems and any occupation of its track and facilities by a profit-making gimmick that cannot carry passengers is an abuse of that system and an affront to the public it is committed to serve.

G.R. NICOLL,  
Le Vésinet, France.

## In Mexican Jails

## Busted Americans

By Laurence Stern and Marlies Simons

MEXICO CITY.—David Ingalls, 27, of Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., runs 4 miles a day, performs yoga, reads voraciously and writes. He has been following this regimen since entering Acapulco jail one year and three months ago for possession of two bags of peyote he bought at a public market in Guadalajara.

Ingalls is serving out a three-year sentence awarded him in a proceeding that he does not seem to consider exemplary justice. "It was a Mexican trial," he explained, "his eyes blazing. 'Do you have any idea of what a Mexican criminal proceeding is like?'"

He is a 100 percent white Anglo-Saxon prototype of the American counterculture: a veteran of Columbia University '68 where he majored in philosophy, with headband and dark hair that cascaded into shoulders, Zapata mustache and beard.

### Steady Burn

He is lean and hard-muscled from the month of self-inflicted exercise. And there is the steady burn in his eyes and voice of a man who feels he has been given a raw deal but is measuring off each wasted day of his life in Acapulco jail determined to keep his head together.

Ingalls is one of the more than 200 Americans, many of them in their twenties, from middle-class homes and college backgrounds, who have become involuntary expatriates in Mexican jail cells on drug sentences that run as high as seven or eight years. Many spend seven or eight months in bewildered confinement awaiting trial.

The Mexican prisons open up impartially to the serious hustler who may be caught with several hundred pounds of marijuana and to the vacationing couple smoking a joint and watching the sunset at Pto de la Cuesta Beach just outside Acapulco.

In American prisoners' eyes the Mexican penal system is a nightmare of alien abductions. Arrest, sentencing, trial, appeal, access to honest lawyers, U.S. consular protection are all remote and cloudy concepts once the door clangs shut and the ritual of prison life begins.

"The day is past when you can call the embassy and have the consul get you out of jail," said one U.S. official. "Once an American is arrested he becomes subject to Mexican law and the Mexican legal and judicial system. The United States can provide only limited services."

The one thing that is unambiguous and universally recognized in the world of the Mexican prison is the system of *merceda*—"the little bit," the bribe. "If you have money, you can make it," said one prisoner. "If you don't, you rot."

Ingalls was told that he could win his release by the payment of a \$2,500 fine. But he doesn't have the money and his parents have been sending as much as they could spare.

### Asperity

Barbara Smith, who was formerly the American vice-consul responsible for keeping an eye on the Americans in Hermosillo jail, spoke with some asperity of the legal assistance provided the prisoners.

"The consulate provides the prisoners with a list of local lawyers," she said. "Any lawyer who wants to can be put on the list, but I'd like to see that list cleared up. Some of these lawyers, I am very well aware, are in it for the money only. They could not care less what happens to the prisoners. Many of them pay \$4,000 to \$5,000. And this is not a bribe for getting off; it is money for doing almost nothing."

"And they keep the prisoners in tow with promises. Last year we had about 100 Americans here and you can imagine what good business that was. One of the lawyers even charged \$5,000 in one case—and unfortunately he got it."

Hermosillo jail, built shortly after the turn of the century, has the biggest share of the American catch. It is a gray granite fortress in a parched landscape of rock and desert that sits astride the international highway to the United States.

According to a U.S. Embassy count, there are about 50 Americans doing time in Hermosillo on drug charges and an additional 18 in the jail for such assorted crimes as smuggling, car theft or murder.

### Cluster Together

The Americans cluster together protectively, appeal for help from the visiting consul and draft letters to the outside world.

"Dear Sir," said one typical letter to the American Embassy in Mexico City. "I hope in this letter

I can convey some of the fear of frustration and despair which I experience in this jail.

"We are constantly witness the shooting of heroin and drugs, intercourse between fights, knifings, beatings similar totally degrading experiences, and of course tons boredom and sickness."

"Think harsh a view of Mexican prison conditions is not altogether shared by other Americans. I am sure that the American Embassy in Mexico City is favorably with American intentions."

"I've served time in Alcatraz, one of the American 'me a Mexican jail anytime, a humane system. They strip you of your person don't make you wear tank. You have a name, not a new. You are not permanently in. I am by a sadistic guard and is no forced homosexuality. I don't get a knife at you. I like you do in Alcatraz, I don't want to make it a guy."

Roberto Maltorano, a tall, tanned Mexican cowboy was jailed for stealing cattle. He insisted "was really mine way," is *El Presidente*, the of the Hermosillo cellblock most of the Americans are fined.

"We got on fine with the Americans here," says Maltorano. They do more exercise the Mexicans. They do weightlifting and basketball. The gringos are the most nervous at first the ones that have been in prison—at least that's the way they think. In the beginning they are so used to themselves, but after a while they calm down and are as well behaved as the other Americans."

### Sharper View

But prison director Adolfo Bander has a somewhat gloomier view.

"The American prisoners more demanding than the Mexicans," he says. "Special the beginning they are very live, writing to their congress for example. Of course it isn't that they are so rich because their country is so powerful that it can solve a thing. But here they must to Mexican law."

The imprisoned American an unrelentingly cynical vis Mexican law.

"It's all the same, no in what club you belong to," Alan. "The criminals are and the police are criminals. can pay people off if you the money. One American had a ton of marijuana in truck got a 3 1/2-year sent and paid his way out. I, a 1/4 year for 500 kilos."

Hermosillo is run by the Guardes who do not enter the son. The actual supervision of the jail, which was built for but holds 700, is done by prisoners. The cellblocks ruled by *El Presidente* Maltorano who enforces a to but, as some Americans in tolerable code of behavior fellow inmates.

"This prison is like a Mexican village, where people their housekeeping, cooking, washing, buying, selling, loving, hating," says one of the Americans. "It is just like outside. If you have money live well. You get your own. If you are poor, you make with what you have. I make little money cutting hair and spend it again by having clothes washed in the room section. For five pesos the you will wash a couple of shirts: a pair of trousers."

### Sunday Ritual

On Sunday mornings the ritual of visiting day is announced. The doorkeeper bangs a s railroad bar three times on iron entry gate. It is the to the waiting procession of men and women who pour in, calling children, meat, tortillas, eggs. The main part of the son becomes a large marketplace with hundreds of people mill about, heating tortillas and be on their charcoal stoves. A laundry drying overhead, transistor radios blaring.

The dry heat of the Son desert raises the jail temperature to more than 120 degrees. Sundays, and also on Wedn days, a man is permitted a s just visit if he can buy or b row an empty cell in which receive his wife, girl friend or where.

And in niches of the pad forswear will some of the s someone carefully tend the p of the Virgin of Guadalupe adorning her with plastic flow and celebrating her with cand and soft-burning oil lamps.





UNSAILED—Vacation sailboats lined up on a Bavarian lake, sails down, awaiting next year's winds.

## British Court Convicts Wife Of Spy on Espionage Charge

WINCHESTER, England, Oct. 11 (UPI)—A jury today convicted Mrs. Maureen Bingham, wife of spy David Bingham, of violating the Official Secrets Act.

The jury acquitted Mrs. Bingham of two charges of passing secret information to the staff of the Russian Embassy in London.

Judge Sebago Shaw remanded Mrs. Bingham in custody for medical reports before sentencing her.

Judge Shaw said that Mrs. Bingham's crime carried the same maximum penalty as those committed by her husband, who was sentenced to 21 years in prison for passing naval secrets to the Russians.

But, the judge said, "I want to find a basis for a measurable difference between the sentence on him and the sentence which may be passed on her."

Judge Shaw said that Mrs. Bingham "opened the door to enable her husband to perpetrate acts which were even more wicked and brought disaster not only on him but on her family."

But her crime was lesser in substance than any committed by her husband.

Mrs. Bingham, 35, was arrested shortly after her husband's trial. Authorities suspected that she had leaked Bingham into passing information to the Russians in

## Eban Flies to London Under False Identity

LONDON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban flew to London today under the name of "Mr. Green."

Israeli officials said that Mr. Eban—who was returning from the UN General Assembly meeting in New York—often is listed on flight registers under a pseudonym, as a security precaution.

Today he was accompanied by "Mrs. Greer," his wife.

The Ebans are scheduled to fly to Tel Aviv Friday.



DANES ON DOTTED LINE—Queen Margrethe of Denmark signing the treaty of Danish membership in the Common Market yesterday. With her, Premier Anker Joergensen.

## Hungary Cuts Russian Lead To Half Point in World Chess

SKOPJE, Yugoslavia, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—Hungary tonight cut the Russian lead in the world chess Olympiad here to only half a point—39-38½—at the end of the 14th round.

Tomorrow, in the 15th and last round, the Soviet Union faces Romania, and Hungary plays West Germany. The outcome of these matches will decide the winner of the Olympiad. The Soviet Union is defending the title.

The Russian team of former world champions Tigran Petrosian and Tassily Smyslov and grand masters Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi gained only two points by drawing all their games against the low-rated Argentinians.

## Shah Continues Talks in Kremlin

MOSCOW, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Shah of Iran and the Kremlin leaders today continued their talks on bilateral and international issues, Tass said.

"The two sides informed each other about major lines and prospects of economic development in the Soviet Union and Iran over the next few years," Tass said.

The Shah had barely begun a 12-day official visit yesterday when President Nikolai V. Podgorny disclosed that the two countries will sign a 15-year pact on economic and technical cooperation plus a five-year cultural exchange agreement.

## Another Galaxy's Chemistry Similar to That of Milky Way

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Huge clouds of carbon monoxide have been found in a nearby galaxy called M-33. It is the first time such a complex chemical has been discovered beyond our own Milky Way galaxy.

The discovery means that at least one other galaxy is similar to this one and that most, if not all, of the galaxies in the universe contain abundant amounts of the same chemical building blocks.

"This finding indicates that in

terstellar chemistry is evolving in other galaxies just as it is in the Milky Way," said Philip Schwartz of the Naval Research Laboratory. "It suggests that there's nothing unique about the Milky Way."

Found by a 36-foot-wide radio telescope at Kitt Peak in Arizona, the carbon monoxide clouds suggest that M-33 is undergoing the same turbulent changes as the Milky Way. Scientists suspect that the carbon monoxide is debris left by collisions of more complex chemicals like ammonia and formaldehyde.

### Considered Basic

Discovered in abundance throughout the Milky Way, ammonia and formaldehyde are thought by many astronomers to be the basic building blocks of life. Some scientists believe these two chemicals came together to form the earth's atmosphere and its oceans.

In the last two years carbon monoxide has also been found in the Milky Way, and in even more vast volumes than ammonia and formaldehyde. Scientists now think that carbon monoxide makes up 80 percent of the mass of all the chemicals swirling through interstellar space.

The finding that carbon monoxide also exists outside the Milky Way was made a week ago by the naval laboratory's Mr. Schwartz, working with William Wilson and Eugene Epstein of the Aerospace Corp. in Los Angeles.

Using the radio telescope at Kitt Peak, the three men probed eight regions of ionized hydrogen in two nearby galaxies, M-31 and M-33. Both are spiral galaxies in the Northern Hemisphere, full of gas and dust like the Milky Way and located just beyond the Andromeda galaxy about 1.5 million light years from the center of the Milky Way.

One light year is the equal of almost six trillion miles, so that even though M-31 and M-33 are our neighboring galaxies, they are eight million trillion miles from earth.

The Kitt Peak telescope found carbon monoxide in only one of the hydrogen clouds it searched. This turned out to be the largest of the eight clouds.

"This cloud has to be very large if we found it," Mr. Schwartz said. "My own guess is that it's at least as large as the carbon monoxide clouds we've found in our own galaxy, which puts it on the order of 1,000 light years across."

Mr. Schwartz said that he, Mr. Wilson and Mr. Epstein plan to return to Kitt Peak to measure the size of the carbon monoxide cloud and attempt to determine its abundance in relation to the hydrogen that surrounds it.

## Conditions Set For Kahane to Get His Passport

TEL AVIV, Oct. 11 (UPI)—A magistrate agreed today to return the passport of the head of the Jewish Defense League, Rabbi Meir Kahane, on three conditions, one being that he must not use it for travel to the United States.

Rabbi Kahane was ordered last Friday to surrender the passport until he was either cleared or charged in the attempt to smuggle weapons abroad for counterattacks against Arab guerrillas. He was released on \$9,500 bail.

The court on appeal of the passport edict said Mr. Kahane could have the U.S. document back if he promised to return to Israel by Nov. 15, if he would post a \$24,000 bond, and if he did not use it to go to the United States.

The judge gave the state four days to appeal the decision before its implementation.

Mr. Kahane told the newspaper Maariv recently that he would be going to the United States to recruit the Mafia's help in attacks against the guerrillas. Coming out of jail last Friday, he denied it, saying he wanted to go for a lecture tour.

## Two Letter-Bombs To U.S. Zionists Fail to Explode

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Two booby-trapped letters were received and opened by two women active in Zionist affairs here, according to a post office spokesman. Neither woman was injured, the official said.

A third bomb was intercepted in Malaysia, police said. Both bombs found in New York bore Malaysian postmarks.

Mrs. Hannah Rosenberg, a leader of Hadesah, the women's Zionist organization in America, received one bomb last Friday. It had been mailed Sept. 30 in Penang, Malaysia. Police said that Mrs. Rosenberg opened the letter-sized air mail envelope, but the bomb did not explode.

Mrs. Rose Halprin, also a Zionist activist, received her letter and opened it yesterday.

Postal inspector Terence Loftus said the letter-bombs were similar to those mailed to Israeli officials here last month from Amsterdam.

Bombs addressed to Israeli officials were found in a half-dozen post offices or Israeli installations in Europe, Canada, South America and New York last month. An Israeli attaché in London was killed when he opened one of the letters.

Some of the letter-bombs contained cards with the name Black September, the Palestinian terrorist organization that claimed responsibility for the killing of 11 Israeli Olympic athletes in Munich last month.

## U.K. Reportedly May Trade Turk For Jailed Youth

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Britain is trying to arrange with Turkey the release of schoolboy Timothy Davy, sources reported today.

The bargain could involve an exchange of prisoners—a Turk held in Britain may be sent home in return for Davy, a 15-year-old drug offender.

The sources said Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home has ordered the British ambassador in Ankara, Sir Rodrick Sorell, to pursue suggestions in Turkey that the authorities there might favor a trade.

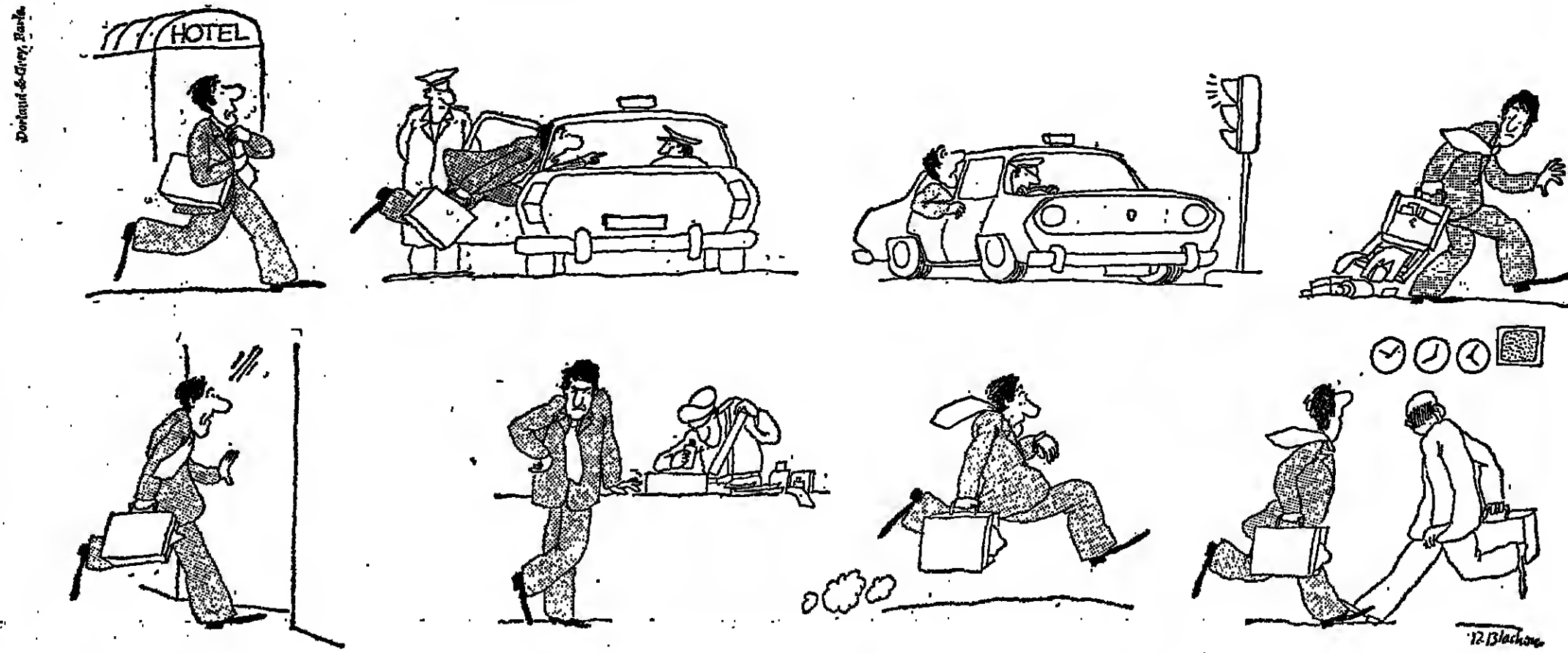
They said the Turks apparently want assurances from London that Davy will be subject to the British penal or probationary system on his return.

The sources stressed, however, that legal and diplomatic hurdles lie in the way of a settlement of the Davy case, which has aroused considerable controversy in Britain.

The boy was sentenced to six years and three months detention a year ago for dealing in drugs. The case gained new prominence at the end of last week when Davy escaped from a reform school and was recaptured minutes before he was to cross the border into Syria.

## U.S. Envoy to EEC

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (Reuters)—The Senate today approved the nomination of Joseph Greenwald as U.S. representative to the European Economic Community with the rank of ambassador.



# A business trip is no joy ride.

Rushing to and from airports; changing time zones, language, currency; putting one problem aside to tackle another. All this is nobody's idea of fun.

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## Port Tax If Possible, Tanaka Says

stry Says Surplus  
rade Still Growing

YO, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—Minister Kakuei Tanaka today may consider imposing an export surcharge if such measures are needed to Japan's growing trade surplus.

For this week Mr. Tanaka said a Finance Ministry proposal for a 10 percent surcharge on exports. Officials are working on an alternative to increase imports in order to reduce the trade surplus, which is now running at a rate of \$5.5 billion a year. While Finance Ministry officials today said the trade surplus is increasing again, reflecting an unexpectedly sharp rise in exports.

Mr. Tanaka said the balance of payments for September, which the ministry is currently compiling, shows a large increase in exports of \$2.1 billion in August, compared with \$1.7 billion in July.

More Than Foreseen  
The month's trade surplus is likely to be more than the estimated \$5.5 billion, added to the cumulative surplus of \$5.5 billion recorded in the first eight months of this year.

Exports usually rise in the last quarter for seasonal reasons, the ministry said. In 1972, exports are estimated to exceed the annual average of \$5.5 billion by \$7.9 billion in the year.

A sharp rise in September is mainly reflected in "leads" and the fact that the effect of the 16.8 percent increase of the yen has been felt, they added.

Tanaka, who was speaking to Foreign Correspondents in Tokyo, said: "There is nothing we need an effective policy for a better balance of payments. If we cannot do this, then we can face it for another currency unit. I will do everything in my power to see that an effective policy is implemented."

Mr. Tanaka said the government is expected to be joined by the cabinet on Friday for increasing imports to 16 billion. One of its most serious provisions is a 20 percent across-the-board cut in imports, which is being opposed by Agriculture Ministry.

Mr. Tanaka said he would like to see a uniform cut in all imports, but for agricultural products this could perhaps be 5 percent in certain cases.

Mr. Tanaka said the government has decided not to provide it at this time, "but we will look at it again if we need more effective measures," he added.

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Kakuei Tanaka

small-sized industries would not be able to withstand a second increase in value following the yen's multilateral currency revaluation that saw the yen revalued by 16.8 percent.

Mr. Tanaka said the government's plans to solve the balance of payments problem during fiscal 1973 (starting next April) will be decided in December. Study is now being given to certain ideas that have not been publicly mentioned, the prime minister added.

## China in Talks With 3 Firms From Italy

ROME, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Italian Foreign Trade Minister Matteo Matteotti said in Peking today that China is holding talks with three major Italian firms on important industrial agreements.

His comments were made available in Italy through the government press service.

The three companies are Eni, Industrie Pirelli SpA and Fiat SpA.

Chemical Sales  
The talks with Eni involve the possible sale of 50 billion lire (\$90 million) worth of fertilizers and other chemicals.

Eni and its affiliates have been selling such products regularly to China for several years.

The Pirelli talks involve design and construction of a factory in China. The French firm of Bouffier is also holding talks with the Chinese on this plan.

Mr. Matteotti said.

He was in Peking for the opening yesterday of the Italian Trade Fair. It is considered a major undertaking by Italian industry to win contracts from China.

China just completed a similar exhibit in Rome, which was widely promoted by the Italian government as a major step toward Italy's winning a large share of the Chinese market.

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## Barre Calls for EEC Gold Freeze

STRAZBOURG, Oct. 11 (AP-DJ).—Common Market Monetary Commissioner Raymond Barre said today that the gold holdings of EEC central banks should be frozen and not required for settlement of debts incurred under the EEC's snake-in-the-tunnel exchange margins system.

Mr. Barre also minimized, before a meeting of the European Parliament here, the effect on EEC cohesion of the continued floating of the British pound.

He indicated that he, at least, would not press Britain to fix a new exchange rate before it joins the EEC on Jan. 1.

Main Point  
Mr. Barre said the essential point, while waiting for Britain to overcome its difficulties, was that the six founding nations of the EEC should safeguard their existing solidarity in all fields.

Since it is unlikely that Britain will overcome all its difficulties by year's end, Mr. Barre's phrasing indicated acceptance that the pound would float into 1973. It is not known whether his views are shared by EEC governments.

A Frenchman, Mr. Barre is expected to leave the commission at the end of this year.

He noted that Italy, too, has an exemption from EEC rules for settling borrowings under the snake-in-the-tunnel accord (to which Denmark yesterday announced its re-entry). The so-

cord calls for settlement of debts in gold, special drawing rights and dollars in the proportion that these assets are held in the debtors' reserves.

Italy protested that it did not want to part with any of its gold at the official \$38-an-ounce price, and was granted the exemption to settle in dollars, as well as to support the lira with dollars, rather than with EEC currencies, as the accord also requires.

Italy has suggested generalizing its exemption by, in effect, removing gold from the settlement process. Mr. Barre picked

up this theme in Strasbourg, saying that Italy's exemption should be ended by setting a freeze on the gold holdings of EEC central banks.

This is directly contrary to one of the original aims of the plan, which was to equalize the fraction of gold in the reserves of EEC central banks. However, that was before the market price reached nearly twice the new official price and prior to the serious talk about substantially raising the official price as part of international monetary reform.

A French suggestion to raise the price of gold in intra-EEC dealings got a cool reception from the partners, and has been dropped.

Mr. Barre said that while some changes in the EEC exchange margin rules could be made, there should be no question of actually widening the 2.25 percent margins currently in effect among EEC countries. Nor, he said, should intervention be allowed in dollars to maintain the margins among EEC currencies.

Mr. Barre also said the commission has given up its effort to limit next year's rise in EEC consumer prices to 3.5 percent and now is suggesting a 5 percent target.

He told the parliament that current indications pointed to a 5 percent rise in consumer prices this year, and if the rate of acceleration continues the rise will be 7 percent in 1973.

He said the commission will propose a series of anti-inflationary measures to the finance ministers meeting in Luxembourg at the end of this month.

Mr. Barre ruled out formal price controls, and said it would be necessary to combine orthodox fiscal and credit policies with other measures in the fields of commercial, agriculture and competition policy to bring a return to stability.

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## Rise in U.S. Interest Rates Not a Concern, Aide Says

DALLAS, Oct. 11 (WP).—The deputy secretary of the Treasury said yesterday that rising short-term interest rates are a natural product of an improving economy and said the administration is not concerned about them.

Charles Walker told a press conference at the American Bankers Association meeting here that he did not mean to imply that the administration was giving bankers a "green light, yellow light or any kind of light" to raise interest rates.

"I hope this industry would keep the interest structure just as low as it can be," he said.

Today, Herbert Stein, President Nixon's chief economic adviser, said the administration is "concerned about the possibility that interest rates might rise beyond the requirements of current market conditions and tend to check the healthy economic expansion that is under way," Reuters reported.

Mr. Stein said he was clarifying remarks he made on Monday about interest rates. He said that he had been quoted as saying "the White House isn't worrying about the recent rise in interest rates. In fact, I did not say we are not worrying—it's the White House's business to worry."

The so-called prime rate, which is the rate charged their best customers for a loan—has risen to 5.75 percent recently and many bankers feel a 6 percent prime rate is imminent.

Mr. Walker said, however, that he is concerned that long-term rates are too high. "I think they should come down and they might well come down," he said.

IBM chairman T. Vincent Learson commented that the outright

buying of equipment had increased over the 1971 period and this had "contributed significantly" to the rise in income.

He added that rental and service income rose 9.1 percent in the first nine months, and noted that this "is a better measure of the progress of the business."

Despite the report, IBM continued to fall on the New York Stock Exchange today following its drop of 3 1/4 to 330 3/4 yesterday.

Brokers appeared to be mystified by the plunge, although some suggested that it may be due to litigation over a pending antitrust suit by the Justice Department.

Today, IBM slipped a further 3 1/4, to 326 3/4.

EG&G fell 1 1/8 to 16 3/4 despite the company's report that nine-month net income rose to 42 cents a share from 35 cents a share a year earlier.

Rite Aid gained 3/8 to 40 1/8. The company said it has a five-year goal of 1,000 stores, each with \$1 million in annual sales.

Crowell Collier was one of the most heavily-traded issues, closing at 11 3/8 off 1/8. Turnover included a block of 303,000 shares at 11 1/8.

A.H. Robbins climbed 2 1/8 to 62. The company attributed the rise to a report that a panel of U.S. government consultants reacted favorably to a company drug to combat obesity.

Other point-sized issues included Walt Disney, off 3 7/8 to 167 1/4, Polaroid, 3 to 108 1/8, Xerox, 2 1/2 to 155, Upjohn, 1 1/2 to 123 1/4, Owens-Corning, 1 1/2 to 46, and Winn-Dixie Industries, 1 3/8 to 25 1/8.

Prices retreated in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.07 to 25.95, while declines led advances, 533 to 396. Turnover was 2.47 million shares, down from 3.55 million yesterday.

ITT to Raise Payout  
NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (Reuters).—International Telephone & Telegraph said today its management will recommend an increase in the next common stock quarterly dividend. The increase will be consistent with government guidelines on dividend increases, a statement said.

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Common Stock

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St. Paul Securities, Inc. is a closed-end, diversified management investment company, organized under the sponsorship of The St. Paul Companies, Inc. As its primary investment objective, the Company will seek for its shareholders a high level of current income through investment in a diversified portfolio of debt securities which management considers to be of high quality, of which some may be privately placed and some may have equity features. Capital appreciation will be a secondary investment objective. To attain its objectives, the Company may engage in short-term trading and may borrow funds to obtain investment leverage.

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Smith, Barney & Co.  
Walston & Co., Inc.

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October 12, 1972

Raymond Barre

## U.S. Price Panel Indicates Rejection of Auto Firms' Hike

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (WP).—The Price Commission hinted yesterday that requests for price increases from automobile manufacturers may be rejected—or cut back—by disallowing some costs of mass recalls for safety defects.

The hint was contained in a series of questions sent by the commission to the two major manufacturers with requests for price increases now pending before the agency, American Motors and Chrysler Corp.

In the series of questions to American and Chrysler, the Price Commission touched on the following areas: How did the companies account for the extra cost of their recalls? How much will the new plant safety rules cost the companies in 1973 and did the companies offset the cost with any anticipated reduction in premiums for workers' compensation insurance? How much cost savings do the companies expect from "reduced styling changes" of the 1973 cars?

A commission spokesman said the accounting treatment the agency adopts for automobile recalls could affect the size of any price increases granted.

Chrysler has requested an average \$91.32 increase, citing government-required safety and pollution improvements and new government plant safety regulations. American has asked an

average increase of \$81.30 to cover the same changes and another \$68.30 to cover general "economic" cost increases, such as higher wages.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Bell Develops Laser Film Recorder

Bell Telephone Laboratories announces a new method, using a laser, for recording pictures or printed matter on film 60 times faster than current methods. Bell, a subsidiary of American Telephone & Telegraph, says the fast picture technique can trace out a complete newspaper page onto a piece of special film in four seconds. The special film does not require any development or further processing. The new method is strictly experimental and involves only the reception and recording of pictures at an extremely rapid rate.

### Japan Sets TV Export Cartel

The Japan Machinery Exporters Association says it will put into effect an export price cartel to regulate monochrome television and tape recorder exports to nine European countries, except West Germany, beginning Oct. 20. Officials say the cartel, which sets minimum export prices rather than imposing quantitative controls, is expected to remain in effect until Dec. 31. The cartel originally was set to be enforced starting Aug. 1, in accordance with a Japanese government request for 13 European countries. But an inquiry from West Germany's cartel office in connection with its anti-monopoly law prevented the association from effecting the cartel as scheduled. The nine countries covered are Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Britain and Italy. For Italy, only tape recorder exports are to be placed under the cartel, officials said.

### Siemens Buys Interatom Shares

Deutsche Babcock and Wilcox reports Siemens has bought Babcock's 25 percent stake in Interatom (International Atomreaktorbau), which is now a fully-owned Siemens subsidiary. Interatom, capitalized at 17.5 million deutsche marks, will

### Polish Firm Joins Japan Company

Agropol Ltd., a Japanese trading firm, says that Agros, a Polish government-owned trading company, will obtain a 50 percent interest in the Japanese firm increases its capital this month to 15 million yen from 1.5 million yen. It will be the first capital participation by the Polish government in a Japanese firm. Officials say the move is designed to promote Japan's imports of agricultural produce and foodstuffs from Poland. Agropol was established in 1971 to import Polish products, mainly agricultural produce, under a sales agent contract with Agros.

### National Can Expects Profit Upturn

National Can expects to report improved sales and earnings for the third quarter and nine months, Frank W. Considine, president, reports. He says sales for the third quarter rose about 6 percent from the \$312.6 million reported a year earlier, while earnings were estimated to be slightly above the year-ago \$6 million, or 78 cents a share. Nine-month sales rose about 10 percent from the \$823.3 million a year ago.

### Matsushita to List Shares in Europe

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., of Japan, is preparing



Trading	—1977— Stocks and		Div.	in \$	Stk. 100%	P/E High Low Last.				Ch'ge
	High	Low				High	Low	Last.	Ch'ge	
57 1/2	24 1/2	20 1/2	82	207	11	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	— 1/2	

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—1972— Stocks and High Low Div. to 3  Sta. 100% P/E High Low Last Chge	—1972— Stocks and High Low Div. to 3  Sta. 100% P/E High Low Last Chge	—1972— Stocks and High Low Div. to 3  Sta. 100% P/E High Low Last Chge
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International				Tokyo Exchange		European Gold Markets				Eurodollars		
Stock Indexes				Oct. 11, 1972		Oct. 11, 1972		Oct. 11, 1972		Oct. 11, 1972		
				Price	Price			Op.	Cl.	S.C.	Bid	Asked
				Yen	Yen							
1972												
	1972	Prev.	High	Low	Asahi Glass	241	Matsumi & Waka	548				
					Onuma Camera	248	Atsuta Rikkyo	551				
					Dai Nip. Print.	425	Mitsubishi Corp	435	London	85.19	85.60	- 0.25
					Pull Photo	613	Mitsui Co	435	Zurich	85.28	84.75	- 0.53
					Pull Photo	420	Mitsukoshi	435	Paris (12.5 kilo)	85.37	84.75	- 0.12
					Hitachi	435	Nippon Elec	548	U.S. dollars per ounce.			
					Honda Motor	443	Sharp	548				
					C. Itoh	443	Shideido	1,000				
					Japan Air Lines	2,520	Sony Corp	4,350				
					Kabushiki K. P.	2,520	Suntomo K.	548				
					Kao Soap	515	Tanabe Marine	557				
					Kirin Brewery	324	Takeda Chem	549				
					Komatsu	500	Toshiba	549				
					Kureha Z Ind.	557	Tokyo Marine	515				
					Mitsui Z Ind.	635	Tokyo	471				
							Toshiba Motor	610				

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BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South's skill in dummy-play is demonstrated by the diagramed deal, on which he survived some bad breaks. He opened one no-trump as South with an 18-point maximum, and naturally continued to game when North used Stayman and then bid two no-trump. A diamond was led, and South captured the queen with the ace. He laid down the club ace, intending to develop that suit, but changed his mind quickly when the club suit had now to be reserved for the end-game. The next lead was a low diamond, a subtle play aimed at cutting the defenders' communications, and when West won with the nine he shifted promptly to a low heart. South decided that West would not be so ready to lead a heart if he held the king, so he played low from dummy and won the ten with the ace. He returned the heart five, allowing West to win with the eight, and ducked again in dummy when West led back the heart jack. The repeated ducks paid a dividend when East produced the heart king, leaving dummy's queen as a winner. East could not play a club without giving South a trick, so he returned the spade ten. The bidding: NORTH ♠A14 ♥Q762 ♦74 ♣Q883; SOUTH ♠KQ3 ♥A5 ♦A82 ♣A642. Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East 1.N.T. Pass 2.♣ Pass 2.N.T. Pass 3.N.T. Pass 3.N.T. Pass West led the diamond six.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"MR. WILSON WAS WONDERING WHY I COULDN'T HAVE BEEN A GIRL... COULD I HAVE BEEN?"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words. DEEXU, ANAUF, CERUDE, LAAYC. This could make you feel you ought to do something. Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here.

BOOKS

MY PRISON

By the Duchess of Medina Sidonia. Harper and Row. 168pp. \$6.95. Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THIS Duchess of Medina Sidonia holds one of the oldest titles in Spain, and judging from the unreluctant photograph on the wrapper of her book, she is young and beautiful as well in what one can only call an aristocratic fashion. In 1909 she was sentenced to a year in jail and a fine of 10,000 pesetas (about \$145 then). Her "crime" was leading the people of Palomares in a march on the U.S. Embassy in Madrid. They were protesting that after two U.S. planes had collided over the Palomares region and accidentally dropped four armed hydrogen bombs, the people of the region could neither farm nor fish for fear of contamination. They demanded that they had been given only token compensation for having their livelihoods taken away, and though she was not of the area the duchess agreed to lead them in the march. Her progressive views were well known: she had given all but 100 acres of her family lands to the local inhabitants for cooperative farming; and she had a reputation for speaking disparagingly of her fellow aristocrats. When she was divorced, some persons supposed that her political activities had cost her the custody of her three children. The duchess may not have realized that she was risking prison sentences in leading the protest march. As she points out, the nobility in Spain is generally exempt from prosecution in such cases. In allying herself with "the people" however, she lost her claim to exemption and after long litigation was sentenced to a Madrid prison. Even then, she would have secured a pardon simply by "repenting" her behavior, but her conscience, she says, would not allow this. After eight months she was released, having shortened her sentence in the tradition of Spanish penal institutions by working off part of it. After her release she wrote a series of highly euphemized articles for a Madrid magazine, describing her experiences in prison, and the magazine was "blackbanned" ostensibly for having printed a picture of a girl in a bathing suit. Through the duchess, or her publishers, it is not clear who seems to feel it was her articles that caused the suspension, she tended to contradict this view when she says the magazine also ran a number of pieces on fiscal scandals involving several ministers and high functionaries of the government. Following the publication of her articles, which the government could easily have suppressed since they appeared in 11 installments, she was "paraded" as she puts it, for having published in France a novel called "The Striker." Finally, she was warned that she was about to be arrested again, and decided to escape across the border, after which she wrote an uncensored version of her articles to make up the text of "My Prison."

There is something slightly off-key in that title. The "My" sounds both proprietary and self-dramatizing, and the duchess's book confirms this impression. The warden of her prison may have been almost as much a martyr during her stay there as she was for she bombarded him with petitions, demands for interviews, legal and social threats and her well-developed faculty for disdain. If what she says is true, he was not a very good warden, but neither was he untypical.

The duchess's passion for "the people's" rights does not seem to extend to their persons. At the beginning of "My Prison," she "shuddered" at the idea of sleeping in a dormitory with other women and on another page she refers to the "ordure of direct contact with common criminals." The coffee is unobtainable, the guards must enough on occasion to turn off the TV set before 11:30 p.m. One of the men who helped administer the prison is incapable of "laughing properly"; her birth is both unmodulated and unmusical.

It is a curiosity of the Spanish penal code that political prisoners are treated better than the non-political. They are given more liberties, easier jobs, more privacy, various exemptions—all this from a government prohibitive enough to arrest protest marchers. The duchess's "work," which shortened her sentence, was the writing of a historical book on the 18th century. She was allowed to receive from outside, food, clothing, money, a typewriter, a bathhouse and a doctor. It is indicative of her temperament that in writing to her family she discussed philosophy in such length that the authorities grew suspicious of her letters.

She does describe a number of genuinely deplorable conditions in the prison, but one senses that for many of the other inmates, things were not very different at home. And it is difficult to remember when she complains that the commissary was closed one very hot day and inmates were unable to buy a refreshing drink of Coca-Cola or beer.

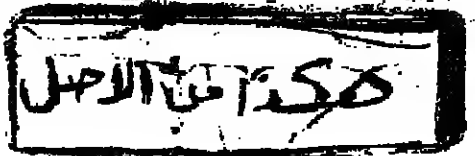
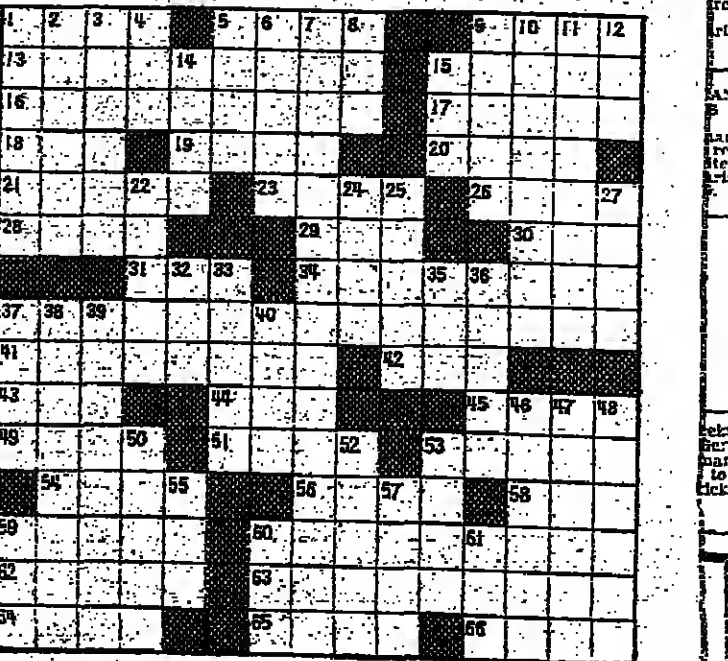
"My Prison" is a bizarre blend of inadvertent humor, amateur sociology, and genuine concern for social reform. Its author is simultaneously absurd and admirable. To compare her to some of our own sophisticated socialists, liberals of the same sex, is a rather interesting exercise. Especially in the way the duchess has refused to allow her politics to upstage her personality.

Anatole Broyard is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS: 1 Alphabet start; 5 Panay natives; 9 Writer Kingale; 13 Conditions of unity; 15 Shopper's destination; 16 Infirmary; 17 Rival of Lee and Jack; 18 W. W. II area; 19 Eleonora; 20 Plum parts; 21 TV remotes; 23 Too much in Toulouse; 26 Suffer; 28 Very, in Vichy; 29 F.G.A. player; 30 King of Judah; 31 Six-pointers; 34 Merchant; 37 Cold-cut specialist; 41 Person of principle; 42 Time divisions; 43 River in Russia; 44 Chinese pagoda; 45 Every.
- DOWN: 40 Forbear; 41 Food fragments; 43 Town in Uganda; 44 Slanted type; 46 Abbr.; 48 News bit; 49 Weight; 50 Serviceable; 51 Kind of typewriter; 52 Broadway show; 53 Tire part; 54 Consumer; 55 Attack craft of W. W. II; 56 Tectonics; 1 Emphasis; 2 Straw hat; 3 Anti-air; 4 Society gal; 5 Japanese aborigine; 6 Emcee's offering; 7 Communist's offerings; 8 Compass point; 9 Early courtyards; 10 Loser to Gen. Wolfe; 11 Isle of Man's waterfowl; 12 Understand; 14 Turfs; 15 Dog; 22 Ancient port of Rome; 24 Smelter's materials; 25 Sidewalk game; 27 Merit; 32 Roman 650; 33 Japanese diplomat; 35 Chalice veil; 36 Subordinate map; 37 Frank; 38 Descendants of Esau; 39 Mitigating; 40 Emperor; 46 Santa or Gide, to the French; 47 Bing; 48 Medieval leagues; 50 Anklebone; 52 Limit; 53 New World; 54 Abbr.; 55 Virginia family; 57 Suffices of origin; 59 S.A. country; 60 Nonexistent; 61 Inc. in Inverness.





# Vild Pitch Gives Reds Pennant, 4-3

WICHITANIA, Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Cincinnati Reds clinched National League pennant to-day as they beat the Pittsburgh Pirates 4-3 on a wild pitch with out in the ninth by reliever Moose.

1970, the Reds defeated the Pirates in three straight playoff games. This time it was a little better.

The Reds had to go five games, their satisfaction had to be because they beat the ace Pittsburgh's bullpen, Dave Little, and they had to pick up the floor to do it. The Reds trailed 3-2 going into ninth and Pittsburgh man-

## Playoff Schedule

AMERICAN LEAGUE  
Tigers (East) vs. Oakland A's  
Friday at Detroit

Bill Virdon, looking to lock up, brought the season's end to start the inning. John Bench hit a 1-and-2 deep into the right field, more than 400 feet from the crowd of 41,887, which it has been larger were it for rain showers that delayed the start of the contest an hour and 28 minutes, went wild, not was mobbed coming back to Reds dugout. Paper and debris were thrown from stands and it was some time before the game could be resumed. Tony Perez, who singled in the middle.

George Foster ran for Perez made it to second when he was clipped by Gluski for Reds' third straight hit of the inning.

When Gluski threw two balls to Geronimo, Virdon summoned Moose, who got the Cincinnati



ROLLING SLIDE—Roberto Clemente of the Pirates tries to take out shortstop Darrell Chaney of the Reds at second. The throw to first was too late for the double play.

right fielder on a fly to deep right. Foster took third and Moose looked as if he might get the Pirates out of the jam when the got Darrell Chaney to pop to Gene Alley in short left.

Working Carefully  
Sparky Anderson, the Reds' manager, then sent up utility man Elmer McDermott to swing for relief pitcher Clay Carroll, who turned out to be the winner. Working carefully, Moose ran the count to 1-and-1 before uncorking a pitch that bounced in front of

catcher Manny Sanguillen and then far over his head.

Foster scored easily with the winning run, as Moose turned and walked to the Pirates' dugout.

Lefty Don Gullett started for the Reds and never survived the fourth inning. Steve Blass, the Pirates' starter, went 7 1/3 innings before bowing out for southpaw Ramon Hernandez when the Reds had the potential tying run on second base.

Sanguillen opened the second inning with a single to left, touch-

ing off a two-run rally for the Pirates.

Richie Hebner's double sent Sanguillen to third and the Pittsburgh catcher scored when Chaney failed to cover second and let the outfield relay get past him.

Hebner relayed to third on the error. Shortstop and came home on Dave Cash's single to center.

Greeted by Single  
Gullett got past the third with-out any more trouble, but back-to-back singles by Sanguillen and Hebner kept him in the fourth and brought in Pedro Boron, who was greeted by Cash's run-scoring single.

The Reds picked at Blass for a run in the third on Chaney's single, a sacrifice and a free-bounce by Pete Rose, the ball squinting over Willie Stargella's glove as he got set to grab it.

That run narrowed Pittsburgh's margin to 3-1 and after the Pirates added their third run in the fourth, Geronimo's homer drew the Reds within a run again at 3-2.

The Reds, who now meet the winner of the American League playoff in the World Series, starting Saturday, accumulated seven hits off four Pirates pitchers. The Pirates were seeking their second straight National League pennant.

## Angels Fire Manager

ANAHEIM, Calif., Oct. 11 (UPI)—The California Angels fired manager Del Rice today and replaced him with a former college coach, Bobby Winkles.

Winkles, 42, joined the Angels as a coach early this year after a successful career as coach at Arizona State, where he won three national championships.

General manager Harry Dalton announced the changes.

Winkles was signed to a one-year contract at an undisclosed salary and Dalton said Rice would remain in the Angel organization if he wishes. Rice was not present.

Winkles never played baseball in the majors. An infielder, he spent five years in the Chicago White Sox organization.

## Tuesday's Line Scores

Pittsburgh..... 000 000 100-1 2-3  
Cincinnati..... 100 000 200-7 11-1  
Elmer McDermott (7), Walter (7), Miller (6) and Sanguillen; Grimsley and Blass 1-2; Blass 1-3; Clemente 2B-Freeman.

## NFL Reportedly Ordered to Lift Local Blackouts

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Oct. 11 (UPI)—Rep. William Randall, D., Mo., said yesterday the chairman of a Senate subcommittee has given Pete Roselle, commissioner of the National Football League, one week to lift the local television blackout of football games.

Randall said, "If he doesn't at least conduct a test in one city, the Senate will act to end the blackout. The senators can take this thing onto the basketball merger bill and it will zip through."

Randall said he is sure Roselle will lift the blackout in one city for test purposes.

Randall has introduced a bill in the House which would lift the blackout if all seats are sold out 48 hours prior to the contest. A similar bill has been introduced in the Senate.

## Trevino Sick on Eve Of Piccadilly Golf

WENTWORTH, England, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Lee Trevino was confined to bed under doctor's orders today on the eve of the \$52,500 Piccadilly world match play golf championship.

"The doctor says Lee has a respiratory virus and is to stay in bed," his European manager, Derrick Pilgrage, said. "His chances of playing are 80 percent."

Trevino, runner-up in 1970, is the favorite in the three-day match-play event, which has an eight-man field from the United States, Britain, Australia and South Africa.

# Tigers Tie Series, 4-3, In the 10th

## Rally for 3 Runs To Defeat A's

DETROIT, Oct. 11 (AP)—Jim Northrup's 10th-inning single capped a three-run Detroit comeback that carried the Tigers to a 4-3 victory over the Oakland A's today and tied the American League baseball playoffs at two games apiece. The final game of the best-of-five series will be played here tomorrow.

Northrup's hit set off a wild demonstration. Fans streamed onto the field as the Tigers mobbed their veteran outfielder, who drilled the winning hit over right fielder Matty Alou's head.

Detroit had fallen behind 3-1 and the A's, who won the first two games in this series, were just three outs away from a World Series berth.

They got none of those outs. Dick McAuliffe opened Detroit's last inning with a single to right and Al Kaline followed with a single to left, sending McAuliffe to second.

Joe Horlen came in to relieve Bob Locker, who had started the inning on the mound for the A's. Horlen wildpitched the runner along and pinch hitter Gates Brown drew a walk, leading the bases.

With the crowd of 37,615 roaring, Bill Freehan grounded to third baseman Sal Bando, who was ready to concede the run to try for the double play. He threw to second.

Gene Tenace, ordinarily a catcher but playing in the infield in manager Dick Williams' rotating procession of second basemen, dropped the ball and everybody was safe.

McAuliffe scored on the play, making it 3-2, and Dave Hamilton relieved for the A's—the 20th player used by Williams, matching the number he employed in Tuesday's third game.

Norm Cash ran the count out to 3-2 and then walked, forcing home Kaline with the tying run and leaving the bases still loaded with none out.

Northrup was next and with the infield and outfield drawn in, he hit a drive that Alou never had a chance on.

The A's walked off silently. This was a game they thought they would win.

They had snapped a 1-1 tie with two runs in the top of the 10th in a rally touched off by pinch-hitter Gonzalo Marquez's sing.

Marquez scored the tie-breaking run as Alou bobbled off the left-field wall. The play at the plate almost caught the rookie but Freehan was unable to handle the ball and the run scored.

Next, Ted Kubiak singled to right, scoring a run that the A's thought certainly would clinch it.

## Lofted the Starter

The game began as a pitcher's duel with Catfish Hunter of the A's and Mickey Lolich of the Tigers matching wares.

McAuliffe gave the Tigers the lead with a third-inning home run that ticked the 10-foot second deck overhang in right center-field as Alou and Reggie Jackson waited for the ball to come down.

Lolich made that run stand up until the seventh when Mike Epstein hit a knee-drive homer to the second deck in right field.

The Tigers tried to win it for Lolich in both the eighth and ninth innings, but fell short both times.

Detroit had runners at first and third with one out in the eighth when Freehan missed a squeeze bunt and McAuliffe was trapped off third base, cutting short that rally.

In the ninth, Tony Taylor doubled with two out. After Angelo Rodriguez walked, Willie Horton batted for Lolich but flied out to end the threat and sent the game into extra innings.

In the decisive game tomorrow, Blue Moon Odom, who shut out the Tigers on Sunday, will start for the A's against Woodie Fryman. Williams, the A's manager, was not convinced the momentum was on the Tigers' side.

Neither Stern nor Anderson had agreed to contract terms with the Cougars. They were released from the team hours before the coach, Lou Carnesecca.

## WHA Releases 2 Swedish Stars

HIBBING, Minn., Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Chicago Cougars of the World Hockey Association yesterday released Swedish hockey star Ulf Sterner and his countryman, Bennie Anderson. A club spokesman said both broke training camp rules several times.

Stern, 31, the first European in the National Hockey League when he skated for the New York Rangers in the mid-1960s, was a center and the most valuable player on the Swedish team in the recent Team Canada series.

Neither Stern nor Anderson had agreed to contract terms with the Cougars. They were released from the team hours before the coach, Lou Carnesecca.

Discussing the game afterward, Williams turned to a key play, the grounder to Bando on which he tried for the double play.

The manager said he thought the third baseman should have thrown home, but Bando explained why he went the other way.

"If the ball was hit at me or hard, I was going home," the A's captain said. "But the ball was hit to my left and slow. The winning run was going to second and I just wanted to get him. Considering it was Gene Tenace, it was a bad throw. To a regular second baseman, it's a good throw."

Tenace was an infielder when he first started playing professional baseball but he was converted into a catcher before reaching the majors. He moved to second base today in the seventh inning, but played there only once before during this season.

# For Rick Barry: Another Season, Another Town

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Faced with the prospect of giving up a financially lucrative career while his legal basketball status was determined by the courts, Rick Barry has officially left the New York Nets and rejoined his original pro team.

Barry, who has played for teams in four cities in seven years while being traded only once, became a Golden State Warrior—in the National Basketball Association—after gaining his release from commitments with the Nets—in the American Basketball Association—and winning a longer period of tenure with the Warriors.

The Nets' star for the last two seasons, Barry will receive \$218,000 to play for the Warriors this season. If he had decided to fight the federal court decision that said he had to honor the three years he has left on a contract with the Warriors, he said he would have lost "well in excess of \$100,000" in New York in television, radio and various business deals while not playing basketball.

"I felt I had commitments both to Franklin Nield and the Warriors, also to the Nets, and Roy Boe," Barry explained, referring to the clubs' owners.

## Another Big Reason

"When I found out that the appeal was not going to be heard for quite a long time, I felt that it was not right that they would ask me to possibly give up my career to try and take this to its full legal course. Also, I missed playing basketball. I wanted to get back to playing."

At the age of 38, Barry is the only player ever to lead the two pro basketball leagues in scoring, as well as being the most-traveled superstar in the game.

"He sleeps with one eye open," says the Nets' Congare ended training.

Barry's pro travels began in 1965, when the San Francisco Warriors, a club at the bottom of the NBA, drafted him. With an average of 25.7 points a game he was the rookie of the year, a seal-drawn player whose shooting ability was the equal of anyone in the game.

Meanwhile, the American Basketball Association, a rival to the established NBA, wanted a superstar to build its image. Its choice? The 6-foot-7 1/2-inch Barry. But he still was under a one-year option to San Francisco.

So he sat out the year and in 1968 moved to the Oakland Oaks, who were coached by his father-in-law, Bruce Hale. That season he led the ABA in scoring.

His five-year contract with the Oaks should have made him a happy man—\$75,000 a year, 15 percent ownership of the team, 5 percent of the gate receipts over \$600,000. But a Washington businessman bought the Oaks and wanted to move the club to the nation's capital.

## Reverse Jump

Barry didn't want to go, jumped back to the Warriors and signed a five-year deal for \$1 million. The courts, however, ordered him to Washington. In 1970, the Washington club was shifted to Virginia.



Rick Barry

"There's no way I'm going to bring up my kids in Virginia," said Barry, who thus alienated an entire estate. His constant harping about the quality of life in the South, which intimates saw as a studied move to get him out of playing there, finally worked. Virginia sold him to the Nets, where he played the last two seasons at about \$165,000 a year.

"I've never broken a contract," Barry insisted during his two stellar seasons with the Nets. "People misunderstand what has happened." But when the Warriors owner went to court again to get Barry to honor the five-year deal signed in 1970, Barry was finding he had to stay in New York.

Barry-watchers say it was a plan to get a larger contract with the Warriors. He said he didn't want to leave New York, where his speaking fee was a minimum of \$500 and where he had become a sports announcer. But he's back in the Bay area, once presumably for more money than he's ever received.

# Merckx, Swerts Team to Capture Cycling in Italy

BRESCIA, Italy, Oct. 11 (UPI)—Belgium's Eddy Merckx, the world's greatest bicycle racer, teamed up with countryman Roger Swerts today to win the 31st Baracchi Trophy cycling race.

The Belgians, pedaling through rain in the plains of northern Italy, covered the 67.5 miles from Bergamo to Brescia in two hours 15 minutes and 4.6 seconds at an average speed of 30.019 miles an hour.

Two Italians, Felice Gimondi and Davide Boifava, were second in 2:17:37.8, followed by two Swedish brothers, Gösta and Thomas Pettersson, in 2:17:38.4.

One Rittor of Denmark and Joseph Fuchs of Switzerland took fourth place in 2:18:07.2.

## WHA Releases 2 Swedish Stars

HIBBING, Minn., Oct. 11 (UPI)—The Chicago Cougars of the World Hockey Association yesterday released Swedish hockey star Ulf Sterner and his countryman, Bennie Anderson. A club spokesman said both broke training camp rules several times.

Stern, 31, the first European in the National Hockey League when he skated for the New York Rangers in the mid-1960s, was a center and the most valuable player on the Swedish team in the recent Team Canada series.

Neither Stern nor Anderson had agreed to contract terms with the Cougars. They were released from the team hours before the coach, Lou Carnesecca.

## Race Driver Hurt

BARCELONA, Oct. 11 (AP)—A British race driver, Vic Elford, was hit and injured in the parking lot at Barcelona's airport.

Elford came here to inspect the Spanish Grand Prix car race will be held next year.

# Bulls Overcome 76ers, 95-89, As NBA Opens Its Season

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Kennedy McIninch and Bobby Weiss sparked a fourth-quarter rally that gave the Chicago Bulls a 95-89 victory over the Philadelphia 76ers last night as the National Basketball Association opened its season.

The two reserves connected for 21 points in the final quarter.

Hawks 120, Braves 109  
Pete Maravich scored 34 points and Lou Hudson added 32 to pace Atlanta to a 120-109 victory over Buffalo. Center Walt Bellamy added 20 points for the Hawks. Dick Garrett led Buffalo with 25 while rookie Bob McAdoo added 20.

Bulls 182, Cavaliers 90  
Rich Rinaldi, who made only 42

Baskets in 30 games last season, scored 12 baskets and a pair of foul shots for 26 points in leading Baltimore to a 102-90 victory over Cleveland. Elvin Hayes, who pulled down 23 rebounds and blocked six shots, scored 18 points for the Bulls and Phil Chamberlain added 20. John Johnson and Austin Carr paced Cleveland with 24 and 22 points.

Knicks 113, SuperSonics 89  
Bill Bradley scored 36 points and Dave DeBusschere added 18 as New York routed Seattle, 113-89. A pair of former American Basketball Association stars led Seattle as John Brisker scored 19 points and Jim McDaniel 14.

NBA Results  
New York 113, Seattle 89 (Bradley 36, DeBusschere 18; Brisker 19, McDaniel 14).

Atlanta 120, Buffalo 109 (Maravich 34, Hudson 32; Garrett 25, Chamberlain 20; Johnson 24, Carr 22).

Chicago 95, Philadelphia 89 (McIninch 21, Weiss 21; Elford 24, Elford 24; Elford 24, Elford 24).

San Antonio 102, Cleveland 90 (Johnson 24, Carr 22).

Seattle 89, New York 113 (Bradley 36, DeBusschere 18; Brisker 19, McDaniel 14).

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# Coach of NFL Redskins Up to New Tricks

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (UPI)—George Allen has again befuddled analysts. Why did the Washington coach choose Sunday's game against the lowly Eagles as an occasion to lift loyal Bill Rizer in favor of rusty Sonny Jensen, whose interest had waned enough for him to be sent two weeks ago for alleged drunken driving?

Klimer had driven three touchdowns in the game before. Yes, he had missed seven of his eight passes as the Redskins typically lost, 24-23, to New England. A year ago, the Eagles tied the Redskins in a tough game and Allen, with his intense look at not winning, was worried.

He feared a slump coming for over-the-hill gang which had lost 11 of its last 18 games, all Klimer at quarterback. "If I don't win this one, it could be our season," said Allen, an unrelenting reference to Eagles. After all, it's the boys the Redskins must beat to win the division title.

Allen's defense and some of the fans were demanding more from the stodgy offense. So No. 9, Christian Adolph Jurgensen, 33 years old, in his 16th pro season, was nominated and he helped beat the Eagles, 14-0. He said he was "upright, rusty, scared," and three of his passes were intercepted in the first half.

But his second half was outstanding as Sonny completed all seven passes, most notably one into the hands of Roy Jefferson who split two covering backs on a 36-yard scoring play.

There were three switches on defense. Brig Owens, Bill Brundage and Myron Pottios replacing, respectively, Rich Petitbon, Marvle Sistrunk and Harold McLinton. "I don't believe in changes," said Allen, "I believe in a set lineup."

Has anyone spotted a trend lately?

Calvin Hill threw a pass 30 yards to Ron Sellers, the wide receiver who went on to score as Dallas edged Pittsburgh, 18-13. O.J. Simpson completed two of three passes in Buffalo's 28-14 rout of New England and Leroy Kelly's wobbly pass missed for losing Cleveland.

Enter Dowling  
The trend may be for running backs like the above trio to fake a sweep, bringing up the corner back quickly, and then throw a pass as a means of attacking the zone defense. "Sellers faked a block and went deep," said Hill, a quarterback here at prep school. "He was so far open I was scared. He overthrew him."

There is nothing new about the halfback pass but it has been only an occasional weapon. Neither Hill nor Kelly had tried one in three seasons and Simpson completed his first as a pro this season.

Brian Dowling, Hill's teammate at Yale, got into his first pro game as a quarterback replacement for Jim Plunkett and engineered a scoring drive for New England. Dowling scored the touchdown. Another Ivy Leagueer, Ed Marinaro, saw his first extended action for the Vikings and caught two key passes in a touchdown drive.

Acupuncture therapy apparently worked for Roman Gabriel who passed for 235 yards as the Los Angeles Rams crushed the San Francisco 49ers, 31-7. Bob Thomas, the rookie running back, teamed with Willie Wilson to gain 177 yards.

Masters are so desperate with the Colts that they had 39-year-old John Unitas running a quarterback draft play. "I haven't done that since Norm Van Brocklin was coaching the Vikings," said Unitas who was squashed by San Diego's Lionel Aldridge on the play.

## NBA Changes Rules on Fouls

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Walter Kennedy, National Basketball Association commissioner, has announced that two experimental rules tested during preseason games have been approved for regular-season play and another rule has been clarified.

The major experiment eliminates shooting one-shot fouls on the first four team fouls in each period. The team that was fouled will get possession of the ball. Also, all players other than shooters will be permitted to enter the three-second lane after a free throw leaves the shooter's hands. Previously, players had to wait for the ball to hit the rim or the backboard.

Clarified was a rule change whereby a team inbounded the ball in its backcourt must advance it to midcourt before calling a time out.

## The Scoreboard

FOOTBALL—In Luxembourg, Italy beat Luxembourg, 4-0, in a World Cup preliminary round match. In Dresden, East Germany beat Poland, 6-0, in a World Cup qualifier. The teams were in a scoreless draw in the second half.

Baseball—In Atlantic City, N.J., it took 1 3/4 miles and 12 minutes to decide the \$100,000 matchmaker. The teams were in a scoreless draw in the first half.

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